The Literary Digest

Vol. XXVII., No. 15. Whole No. 703. NEW YORK, OCTOBER 10, 1903. Price per Copy, 10c

Contents

TOPICS OF THE DAY:

Who will Win in New York City? . 453
New York Campaign Leaders as Viewed by Cartoonist 454-5
"Graft" in Chicago 456
The President's Labor Decision . . 456
A Philippine Financial Mix-up . . 457
Outlawing the Boycott and Blacklist 458
Cartoons: Little Weaknesses of Great Powers 458
Will Congress Do Anything? . . . 459
Topics in Brief 459

LETTERS AND ART:

A French Critic's Strictures on Our Stage 460
The American Sculptor's Widened Field 460
The Pacific Coast in Literature . . . 462
The Greek Amphitheater at the University of California 463
The Supernatural Element in Art . . 463
"Ragtime" and Royalty 464
A Precursor of Omar Khayyam . . 464

SCIENCE AND INVENTION:

The Transference of Pain 465
A Traction-Engine in the Desert . . 465
Deodorization of Petroleum . . . 466
A Brake for Ships 466
Pictures of Moving Objects . . . 467
The Poison of Delirium 468
High Railway Speeds 468

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD:

The Battle for Religious Liberty in South America 469
Some Evidences of the Growth of Practical Religion 469
Dedication of the Renan Statue . . 470
Religious Views of the Present Situation in Turkey 471
A Lawyer's Reasons for Taxing Church Property 472
Scriptural Authority for an East African Zion 472

FOREIGN TOPICS:

The Status Quo in the Balkans . . 473
The King of Italy's Approaching Visit to France 475
The Struggle for Morocco 476
Points of View 476

NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY . 477-8

Reviews of: "Jewel" (Burnham); "Musical Education" (Lavignac); "The Adventures of Gerard" (Doyle); "Evolution of the Japanese: Social and Psychic" (Gulick); "Practical Journalism" (Shuman).

MISCELLANEOUS:

Books Received 480
Current Poetry 480
Personals 482
More or Less Pungent 484
Coming Events 485
Current Events 485
Chess 487

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, PUBLISHERS, 30 LAFAYETTE PLACE, N. Y.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE HIGHLAND MINE

WILL BE A LARGE PRODUCER

We can prove the above statement to you or to any one who will come to the Highland Mine and make a thorough examination of the work which has been done in the last few months. We have opened up as fine an ore shoot as any mining man could possibly wish for.

IT IS EXTENSIVE, PERMANENT AND RICH

This shoot has been proven to be over 100 feet in length and averages in width from one to four feet, assaying from $20 to $300 per ton. From this body of ore a great many thousand dollars can be extracted if the management should so choose, but at the last meeting of the board of directors it was decided to continue the development work on the property, and to keep on driving the present tunnel as fast as possible, in order that the other rich shoots which have been so thoroughly demonstrated to exist throughout the entire length of the Bannockburn claim, a distance of 1500 feet, may be opened up, thus adding other and larger reserves to those already opened up in the present tunnel.

From all the surface indications and the showing in the lower workings, in fact from every point where the vein has been opened up, we can conservatively say that the

HIGHLAND IS A MINE

We recommend the Highland to our most intimate friends and conservative investors. We stand ready at all times to prove the above assertion, and we should indeed like to have those contemplating the investing of money in a gold mine of proven value to come to the Sumpter District and examine the Highland property at our expense, or you may send any mining engineer you wish and we will pay his expenses and also his charges for making the examination. Is it possible for an investor to ask for anything more fair?

IS IT NOT PROOF ENOUGH

that the Highland is a mine and that an investment in its stock will make you a large amount of money?

LOCATION OF THE HIGHLAND

It is located on the famous Mother Lode System of veins in the Sumpter District, Eastern Oregon, with the Golconda, Columbia, E. and E. and North Pole mines to the west, and the Chloride, Robbins-Elkhorn and Baisley-Elkhorn mines to the east, thus it will be readily understood why the Highland is a large mine.

We Cannot Bring the Highland to You, But We Will Bring You to the Highland.

You owe it to yourself to look this proposition up and make an investment in the Highland while you have an opportunity to do so at very low figures.

Send for our new literature and maps together with application blank, and lowest price of Highland shares.

NEIL J. SORENSEN & CO.

Financial Agents **SUMPTER, ORE.**

EDUCATIONAL

THE WESTERN COLLEGE FOR WOMEN

OXFORD, OHIO.

Beautiful and healthful location, one hour from Cincinnati, on Monon and Vandalia Express routes. Full Classical courses and many electives. Superior advantages in Music. Large Faculty and non-resident lecturers. Campus of 68 acres. Forty-ninth year began Sept. 9, 1903. Number limited. Address

LEILA S. McKEE, Ph.D., *President.*

THE PRATT TEACHERS' AGENCY

70 Fifth Avenue, New York

Recommends teachers to colleges, schools, and families. Advises parents about schools. **Wm. O. Pratt, Mgr.**

WINTER TOUR OF THE ORIENT

SEASON OF 1904. Egypt, The Nile, Palestine, Syria, Turkey, Greece. Limited Number —Select Membership—All Arrangements First Class. For particulars, address **Dr. and Mrs. Howard S. Paine,** 148 Ridge Street, Glens Falls, N. Y.

"My sole regret, that it is mine to give
Only one life that my dear land may live."

NATHAN HALE **THE IDEAL PATRIOT**

By William Ordway Partridge, Sculptor. The Story of Nathan Hale's life and a study of his character. $1.00 net. By mail $1.10.

NATHAN HALE

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Pubs., N. Y.

THE FOUR-TRACK NEWS

An Illustrated Magazine of Travel and Education

Every issue of the magazine is beautifully illustrated and contains one hundred and twenty-eight or more pages, each one of which is of human interest.

The scope and character of the magazine are indicated by each month's Table of Contents, which includes: A dozen articles upon the Places, Peoples and Objects of all countries, with Nature-Studies, and other articles upon topics of general value and interest.

Single Copies 5 Cents, or 50 Cents a Year

Can be had of newsdealers, or by addressing

GEORGE H. DANIELS, Publisher
Room 176 7 East 42d Street, New York

Full of Frolic and Sparkle

THIRD EDITION ON SALE!

How Paris Amuses Itself

By F. BERKELEY SMITH

Author of "The Real Latin Quarter"

Do you know how Paris amuses itself? You may have heard all kinds of delicious rumors. You may have seen a tantalizing glimpse yourself in some fleeting visit. You know, doubtless, something of the gay city's reputation. Now F. Berkeley Smith tells you all about it in this charming book.

READ THESE RECENT OPINIONS

The shows, restaurants, theaters, and circuses of Paris are pictured for us in all the abundance of detail which the most inquisitive reader has a right to demand. —***The Review of Reviews,*** New York.

The author is not only breezy and chatty, but is really brilliant in many of his descriptions of the various phases of Parisian life, in and out of doors.—***Syracuse Herald.***

It is about as entertaining a work of description as has been published for many a long day. . . . . The book is full of just such entertaining reading and is done by a man who evidently has his Bohemian Paris at his fingers' ends.—***Herald,*** Oakland, Cal.

The chatty, breezy descriptions of every phase of Parisian life will prove attractive to all. . . . . Mr. Smith knows Paris and the Parisians perfectly. He can sketch the places and the people with equal facility, and his descriptions of their quest for amusement are attractive from beginning to end.—***Boston Evening Transcript.***

It is iridescent, artistic, and perfect of its kind.—***The Booklover's Magazine.***

The frivolous side of Parisian life is here admirably portrayed with pen and pencil.—***Daily Post,*** Birmingham, Eng.

A light-hearted commentary by one evidently having a full knowledge at first hand of his subject.—***Democrat,*** Lincoln, Neb.

135 Captivating Pictures

Six in colors, 16 full-page half-tone inserts, 58 full-page text drawings, 55 half-page and smaller text drawings by the author and several French artists, including **Galaniz, Sancha, Cardona, Sunyer, Michael, Perenet,** and **Pezilla.**

12mo, Cloth, 135 Captivating Pictures, $1.50 net, at all Bookstores; by Mail, $1.65

Funk & Wagnalls Company, Pubs., New York

Rheumatism Cured Through the Feet

Jackson Man Discovers an External Cure by Analyzing Foot-Sweat. Cures Nine out of Ten in Jackson

Try It—FREE!

Anyone can try—without paying a cent—the famous Magic Foot Drafts, which always bring comfort and almost always permanently cure Rheumatism, either chronic or acute, no matter how severe. Hundreds of thousands of pairs of Drafts have been sent on approval all over the world, and the makers are still sending them to every sufferer they can hear of.

Send your name to-day. You get the Drafts by return mail. If you are fully satisfied with the help they give you, then you can send **One Dollar.** If not, keep your money. You decide.

Sixty-eight per cent. of the nitrogen of the foot-sweat, drawn out through the great foot pores and absorbed by Magic Foot Drafts, is in the form of the poison **Urea,** the basic cause of Rheumatism. The poison is drawn out in exceedingly small particles, but the Drafts work 24 hours a day, slowly but surely, and when the cure is once effected it is permanent, for the cause of Rheumatism has been removed. The Drafts are comfortable, safe, and sure. Don't suffer needlessly. You are not risking a penny, and the chances are nine out of ten that the Drafts will cure you, as they have so many thousands of cases just like yours.

Mrs. F. N. Potter, of Shelton, Conn., writes: "I was a poor miserable object when I first applied the Drafts. Now I bless the day I heard of them."

It would take you many weeks to read the grateful letters of cured old rheumatics from every land on earth to the makers of Magic Foot Drafts. Try them yourself. Write to-day to the Magic Foot Draft Co., R U 10, Oliver Building, Jackson, Mich., for a pair of Drafts, free on approval. Valuable booklet for rheumatics also free. Send no money—only your name.

JUST PUBLISHED

TOLSTOY AND HIS MESSAGE

ERNEST H. CROSBY

THIS little volume gives an intimate view of the personality, character, and dramatic events in the life of the distinguished Russian writer and reformer. It clearly sets forth all of Tolstoy's ethical, social, and religious beliefs, and accompanies this exposition by a concise interpretation of the great teacher's philosophy of life. With a description of the interesting ways by which he puts his beliefs into practice.

THE CHAPTERS

Tolstoy's Boyhood and Manhood
His Great Spiritual Crisis
His Answer to the Riddle of Life
The Basis of His Moral and Social Code
His Teaching Tested by the Christian Spirit
The Christian Teaching in Practice
The Tolstoy of To-Day

Small 12mo, Cloth, 93 Pages **50 Cents net**

Funk & Wagnalls Company, Pubs., New York

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

No Sudden Changes

in the climate of

CALIFORNIA

but a bracing, tonic, balsamic air the year round

Best reached via the lines of the

SOUTHERN PACIFIC

Operating the **SUNSET LIMITED** *daily from*

NEW ORLEANS, through LOUISIANA, TEXAS, NEW and OLD MEXICO, and ARIZONA

For further information, free illustrated pamphlets, maps, time-tables, Pullman berths reserved, address any Agent of the SOUTHERN PACIFIC as follows;

NEW YORK: 349 BROADWAY; 1 BROADWAY

BOSTON: 170 Washington Street

SYRACUSE: 129 South Franklin Street

PHILADELPHIA: 109 South Third Street

BALTIMORE: 109 East Baltimore Street

L. H. NUTTING, General Eastern Passenger Agent
New York City, New York

E. O. MCCORMICK, P. T. M., San Francisco, Cal.
T. J. ANDERSON, G. P. A., Houston, Texas

Winter Tours

OF THE

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE

from New York February 2, 1904

To the ORIENT

by Palatial Twin-Screw Steamer

Auguste Victoria

Cruise of 74 days costing $450 and upward

SEND FOR BOOKLET

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
35-37 Broadway, New York
159 Randolph Street, Chicago
1229 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

HUDSON RIVER BY DAYLIGHT

THE MOST CHARMING INLAND WATER TRIP ON THE AMERICAN CONTINENT.

Steamers

"New York" and "Albany"

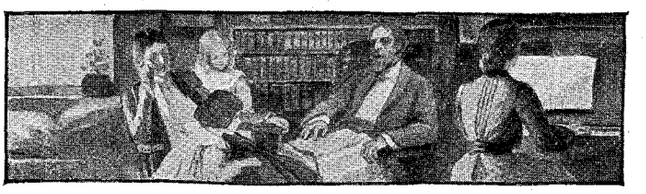
General Office, Desbrosses St. Pier, New York.

Leave New York 8:40 A.M., Albany 8:30 A M. Sunday excepted.

Afternoon Boat: Steamer "Mary Powell," 3:15 p.m. from Desbrosses St. (1:45 Saturday).

"NOT A DULL LINE IN THE BOOK."

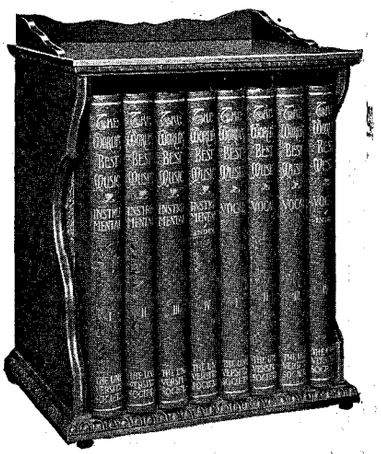
CLERICAL TYPES Twenty lively sketches of as many varieties of ministers. By Rev. James Campbell. 12mo, cloth, $1.00. **Funk & Wagnalls Company, New York**



The World's Best Music

If you are a pianist or a singer you are constantly buying sheet music—and paying high prices for it. It lies in ragged piles around the house and becomes scattered and torn. You lose money by buying music in that way, to say nothing of your loss of time and temper when searching for a particular selection. Why not buy your music in volumes, filled with the best selections, and thoroughly indexed? The **"Library of the World's Best Music"** is designed for your needs. Its eight volumes—sheet-music size, but light and easy to handle—are crowded with the best vocal and instrumental music, carefully selected by an experienced corps of music editors.

This Bookcase Free if You Order at Once



Size of Volumes, 9 x 12 Inches

A Complete Musical Library

The Library contains **300 instrumental** selections by great composers; melodious, not too difficult, including popular and operatic melodies, dances, funeral marches, and classic and romantic piano music. There are **350 best old and new songs,** duets, trios, and quartets. The volumes are illustrated with 400 portraits, many of which are handsome chromatic art plates printed in colors. The work contains 500 biographies of musicians, and more than 100 copyrighted selections by American composers. It is the most complete collection of music in existence.

2,200 Pages of Sheet Music

There are 2,200 pages of sheet music, which would cost, if purchased one sheet at a time **more than $200.00.** The volumes are nearly sheet-music size, and are specially bound so as to open flat at the piano. In the preparation of the work twenty editors and special contributors assisted. It has been indorsed by music-loving people in every English-speaking country. Four hundred composers are represented, including such world-famous names as Paderewski, Balfe, Liszt, Wagner, Mozart, Gounod, Beethoven, De Koven, Strauss, Sullivan, and Handel. There are eight volumes in the set, handsomely bound in half leather or cloth. Size of volumes, 9 x 12 inches—nearly sheet-music size.

Sets Sent on Approval

Our Musical Library Club has secured an entirely new edition of the "World's Best Music" at a price slightly above the cost of paper and printing. On this account we are able to offer these sets at about one-half the regular prices—**payable $1.00 a month.** Through the Musical Library Club—direct from the publisher to the customer—you can secure a set for **$21.00 in cloth binding** and **$25.00 for the half leather.** These sets were previously sold for $35.00 and $40.00. The edition is small, so to avoid disappointment in failing to secure a set, cut off the coupon to-day, sign it, and mail it to us. We will then send you a set **(express paid by us)** for examination and use. After five days' examination, if you are not satisfied, return the books to us at our expense. But if you decide to keep the set, send us $1.00 at the expiration of five days, and $1.00 a month thereafter until the full amount is paid. *An extra charge of $3.00 must be made on Canadian orders to cover cost of duty and royalty.*

BOOKCASE FREE We have a small number of elegant oak-wood bookcases that are made especially to hold a set of the "World's Best Music." Their retail price is $4 each, but we have decided to offer them as premiums to prompt subscribers. To obtain a book case free with your set, it will be necessary to send us your order before Oct. 26th. If your order is received after that date we cannot supply a bookcase with the set, unless, of course, you care to pay the retail price of $4 for the case. This bookcase is a present from us, and does not increase the cost of the music in any manner.

The University Society

78 Fifth Avenue
New York

MAIL THIS COUPON TO-DAY

L.D. 10-10

The University Society, 78 Fifth Ave., New York.

Please send me on approval, prepaid, a set of **"The World's Best Music"** in half-leather. If satisfactory, I agree to pay $1 within 5 days, and $1 per month thereafter for 24 months; if not satisfactory, I agree to return the set within 5 days. If this coupon is mailed before Oct. 26th, I am to receive a bookcase with the set free.

Name.....

Street.....

City.....

In ordering cloth, change 24 months to 20 months.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

By Seumas MacManus

The stories have all the racy flavor of the genuine Irish tale and are told by a master of the style.—*Salt Lake Tribune,* Salt Lake City, Utah.

THE RED POOCHER

In a story bubbling over with genuine Irish wit are told the varied experiences of an ingenious poacher who succeeded in boldly hoodwinking four gamekeepers and shooting over the same estate as many different seasons.

ROLLICKING FUN

In these four stories Seumas MacManus has sent again some ro licking fun to America.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

NAIVETE AND HUMOR

The interest is aroused alike by the ingenuity and boldness of the depredator and by the naivete and humor of the victimized gamekeeper.—*Baltimore American.*

REAL GENIUS

The Poacher is a real genius of a daredevil, and these rollicking tales, each with a surprise at the end like the snap of a steel spring, are well worth reading.—*Pittsburg Gazette.*

CHARACTERISTICALLY IRISH

This is a thoroughly characteristic Irish story, not only in dialect and atmosphere, but in theme as well.—*Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.*

HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL

It has every element of success.—*Providence Sunday Telegram.*

NO SUPERIOR

It sets forth a side of Irish life and character which is full of attractiveness and charm. Mr. MacManus has no superior in the portraval of scenes of the character described in "The Red Poocher."—*Brooklyn Daily Eagle.*

WIT AND FUN

There is plenty of Irish wit and fun, and some vivid pictures of peasant life in this little book.—*Detroit Free Press.*

INIMITABLE STYLE

Like the author's other books, these stories are told in the Irish dialect in his inimitable style.—*Newark Daily Advertiser.*

FASCINATING THROUGHOUT

The fascination that attends all stories of successful and gentlemanly graft delights the reader to the very end.—*Public Opinion,* New York.

GENUINE HUMOR

The tales are bright and interesting, and the dialect is never oppressive, but genuinely humorous.—*Washington Evening Star.*

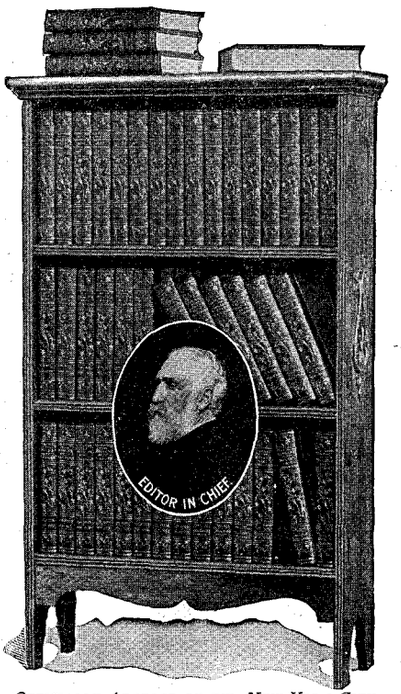
CELTIC PHILOSOPHY

Suffice it then to say that four more delightful bits of genuine Celtic philosophy and humor have not come to us.—*Philadelphia Record.*

12mo, Cloth, 130 pages, Ornamental Cover, Half-tone Frontispiece. Price, 75c. postpaid.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Pubs., NEW YORK

How Would You Like to Own



OFFICIALLY ADOPTED BY THE NEW YORK CITY SCHOOLS AND NEW YORK STATE REGENTS.

39 Volumes—Authors and Their Works.
2 Volumes—Songs, Hymns and Lyrics.
2 Volumes—Dictionary of Authors.
2 Volumes—Synopses of Noted Books.
1 Volume—Index and Guide to Systematic Readings.

46 Volumes in all.

20,000 pages and 800 illustrations.

The work of 300 editors, critics and scholars

It contains the best of science, philosophy, history, biography, poetry, humor, travel, fiction, oratory, essays, letters—in a word, all the best and most lasting literary thought of sixty centuries.

What Purchasers Say

S. S. McClure: "It is undoubtedly the most successful publication ever undertaken in this country, if not in the world."

Philip D. Armour: "I gave Armour Institute of Technology a set of the Warner Library and took one for myself, because I am convinced that it is the most valuable set of books for private or public library now to be had."

General Fitzhugh Lee: "The 'Library of the World's Best Literature' is the most valuable and fascinating work I have ever had in my library."

Rev. Charles James Wood, LL.D.: "The Warner Library will prove the force that starts a new epoch in the intellectual life of the American people."

an ideal library containing the best of the plays of Shakespeare and Molière, the poems of Goethe, Chaucer and Longfellow, the stories of Dumas and Dickens, the essays of Emerson, Schopenhauer and Macaulay, the humor of Aristophanes, Mark Twain and Charles Lamb—in a word, a library containing the best of every author you ever admired or wanted to read?

Charles Dudley Warner

was the first to bring such a library within your reach in a superb set of forty-six books. It is, in truth, the **World's Best Literature,** and the largest private libraries cannot equal it in scope. With it you need never again be ignorant of any literary subject. The

Famous Warner Library

not only includes masterpieces, but gives critical essays on noted authors by the greatest living writers.

Governor Yates, of Illinois said:

"The distinguishing feature of the **Warner Library**—and the one which places it *above all other libraries*—is found in the critical and interpretative essays, which enable us to know and understand each great master as he was known and understood by his greatest exponent and biographer."

LESS THAN HALF PRICE

No one need now remain without this magnificent Library. By joining the "Public Opinion" Club you can secure a set of the New Memorial Edition, newly revised and enlarged, at **Less Than One-Half the Publisher's Price** and on small monthly payments amounting to only a few cents a day. This is an opportunity to equip your home with the finest library which has ever been gathered together in small compass since the making of books began.

Cut off the coupon and send it to us TO-DAY! It will bring full particulars and handsome specimen pages without cost to you; also a

Sample Copy Free

of "**Public Opinion,**" the most instructive weekly magazine published, containing the news of the world for busy people.

CUT THIS OFF

L-2

Public Opinion Club
91 and 93 Fifth Ave., New York City

Gentlemen: Please send *without cost* to me, sample copy of "Public Opinion," also sample pages and full particulars of your advertising offer of the "Library of The World's Best Literature."

Name.....

Street.....

City.....

State.....

THE LITERARY DIGEST.

"Full of Dignity and Power."—*Herald and Presbyter, Cincinnati.*

JONATHAN

A TRAGEDY

By Thomas Ewing, Jr.

The Bookseller, Newsdealer and Stationer, New York:

He has rendered the great Bible story into a sympathetic drama, bringing out the tragic situations of Jonathan's life with force and feeling.

12mo, cloth, $1 net. By Mail, $1.05

Funk & Wagnalls Company, Publishers, N. Y.

A Story of Life Among the Cowboys

The Rustler

By FRANCES McELRATH

Every reader who delights in a tale full of dash and adventure, love, and breathless suspense will revel in this story of the adventures of a spirited Eastern girl in the recent "Rustler" uprising of outlaw cattlemen in Wyoming.

The Christian Guardian, Toronto: "In its sweeping breeziness it suggests Bret Harte. There is sentiment without sentimentality; there is romance, but it is romance amid the clang of labor."

12mo, Cloth. Illustrated. $1.20

Funk & Wagnalls Company, Pubs., New York

HAND-BOOK OF MEDICAL AND ORTHOPEDIC GYMNASTICS

By ANDERS WIDE, M.D., Lecturer in Medical Gymnastics and Orthopedy at the Royal Carolean Medico-Surgical Institute, Stockholm. The principles and application of Swedish gymnastics, also treating of massage and orthopedics, with descriptions of many cases of illness helped or cured by gymnastic treatment. Illustrated with half-tone engravings. 8vo, Cloth. Price, $3.00. It should be in the library of every physician and in the hands of every layman who desires to develop himself toward physical perfection—**Health Culture,** New York.

FUNK & WAGNALLS CO., PUBS., New York.

BRIGHT BOYS CAN MAKE MONEY

selling "THE LITERARY DIGEST." Write for particulars to 30 Lafayette Place, New York.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

MARIE JEANNE DU BARRY

SPECIAL OFFER

French Court Memoirs

FROM Henry of Navarre to and through the reign of Du Barry (whose personal memoirs occupy four of the volumes) this set of books covers the back-stairs-and-kitchen-gossip side of French Court history, much as Guizot covers its outward manifestations. And where so much was set afoot with secret and obscure design, where so little was open and above-board, where boudoir councils dictated treaties and the wounded vanity of favorites instigated campaigns, where a low-born woman's caprice could send forth the torch to lay waste the half of Europe, it is impossible to comprehend the curious events of history without knowing the intimate details of those underlying causes. It is characteristic of these Memoirs that in dealing with the peculiar affairs which are associated in every one's mind with French Court history of the period, their very simplicity and frankness purge them of all offense.

The undersigned controls a few sets of these personal French Court Memoirs (translated with fidelity into English), which can be secured, in complete sets only, at a very low price and on small monthly payments, if preferred, provided application be made at once.

These few copies are from a limited numbered and registered *de luxe* edition, bound up to sell at $10 a volume. But through a binder's error the leather of the volumes is imperfectly matched; consequently it becomes advisable to dispose of them outside of regular subscription channels, and at a price about equal to the value of the unbound sheets.

A booklet fully describing the edition will be sent, together with price particulars, if you sign and send the inquiry slip below *at once*. Address

J. B. Chadbourne, 11 East 16th St., New York

Please send me particulars—advertisement in THE LITERARY DIGEST, Oct. 10, '03.

Name.....

Address.....

THE TEMPLE SERIES of BIBLE CHARACTERS and SCRIPTURE HANDBOOKS

Following upon the notable success achieved by the Temple Bible, this series of little books, for the use of Bible classes, will be received with double welcome. The object of the series is to furnish an accurate and comprehensive handbook for the Sunday-school as well as for private study. The volumes of the series, which in general appearance are uniform with the Temple Bible, number twenty-eight in all, as follows :

David, the Hero-King of Israel.—The Rev. Canon Knox-Little, M.A.

Abraham and the Patriarchal Age.—The Rev. Professor Duff, D.D., Professor of Hebrew and O. T. Literature, United College, Bradford.

Primer of Biblical History, being a Sketch of the Whole Field.—By Rev. O. V. Barnicott, M.A.

Joseph and the Land of Egypt.—Rev. Professor Sayce, D.D., LL.D., Professor of Assyriology, Oxford.

Brahmanism, Buddhism, and the Allied Religions of India.—The Rev. Professor Menzies, D.D., Professor of Theology, University of St. Andrews.

The Age of the Prophets—Pre-exilic.—Rev. Professor Skinner, D.D., Professor of Hebrew, Westminster College, Cambridge.

The Christian Persecution and the Early Martyrs.—The Rev. Professor Herkless, D.D., Professor Ecclesiastical History, University of St. Andrews.

The Life of Christ.—The Very Rev. Stewart, D.D., LL.D., Principal St. Mary's College, University of St. Andrews.

John.—The Rev. Canon W. Benham, D.D., London.

Solomon and the First Temple.—The Very Rev. C. W. Stubbs, D.D., Dean of Ely.

Paul.—The Rev. J. Gamble, M.A., B.D.

Saul and the Monarchy.—Rev. W. Sinker, D.D., Trinity College, Cambridge.

The Bible—What It Is and How We Got It.—The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Sodor and Man.

Moses and the Epoch of the Exodus.—The Ven. Archdeacon Walkins, D.D., Professor of Hebrew, University of Dublin.

Aaron and the Levitical Legislation.—The Rev. Professor Wilkins, D.D., Professor of O. T. Literature, Trinity College, Dublin.

Joshua and the Palestinian Conquest.—Rev. Professor W. H. Bennett, D.D., Professor of O. T. Exegesis, Hackney College, London.

Gideon and the Judges.—Alfred Croom Paterson, M.A., Oriel College, Oxford.

Samuel and the School of the Prophets.—James Sime, Esq., M.A., F.R.S.E., late Principal Craigmount College, Edinburgh.

The Kings of Israel and Judah.—Rev. Professor F. Brown, D.D., Union Theological Seminary, New York, U.S.A.

The Age of the Prophets—Post-exilic.—Rev. I. Wilson Harper, D.D., late Tutor Free Church College, Glasgow.

Daniel and the Epoch of the Captivity.—Rev. Mitchell Hunter, M.A.

The Historical Connection between the Old Testament and the New.—Rev. G. Milne-Rae, D.D.

The Twelve Disciples and their Discipline.—The Rev. G. Milligan, M.A.

Peter.—The Rev. G. Sarson, M.A., Rector of Dover.

The Church of the First Century.—The Rev. Professor Clark, LL.D., D.C.L., Professor of Philosophy, Queens College, Toronto, Canada.

The Early Christian Apologists.—The Rev. W. Carslaw, D.D.

Confucianism, Taoism, and Zoroastrianism.—Professor H. C. Porter, Ph.D., Yale University, New Haven, Conn., U.S.A.

Mohammedanism.—P. de Lacy Johnstone, Esq., M.A. (Oxon.), late Bengal Civil Service.

Twenty-eight volumes. 4½ x 5½ inches. Frontispieces. Illuminated title-pages.
30 cents *net*, per volume. ***A sample volume sent, postpaid, upon receipt of 30 cents.***

AN IMPORTANT WORK FOR PREACHERS, BIBLE STUDENTS, AND THEOLOGICAL STUDENTS

THE EXTRA-CANONICAL LIFE OF CHRIST

By BERNHARD PICK, Ph.D., D.D.

It presents the accounts concerning Christ contained in the apocryphal gospels, together with other miscellaneous records not found in the New Testament, including the newly discovered "Logia."

"It has special interest now when there is a revival of scripture study and the tendency to read the Bible in the light of anything which shall make its passages clearer or richer with meaning."—*Chicago Chronicle.*

"The material is presented without any theological bias or any purpose other than that of pure scholarship."—*St. Louis Globe Democrat.*

12mo, Cloth, 320 Pages. $1.20 Net; by Mail, $1.29.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, New York & London

The Perfect Perpetual Calendar.
Simplest, most reliable; 50 cents. Post-free. Funk & Wagnalls Co., 30 Lafayette Place, New York.

The **Rev. FLOYD W. TOMPKINS says of**

THE TEMPLE BIBLE

"I hardly know of any other edition that can take the place of it. The notes alone are worth a great deal . . . and are very suggestive. Nothing can equal the advantage of having the Bible in this form. It can be studied book by book; it can be carried on a journey; its literary merit can be appreciated; and, above all, its spiritual message received."

25 vols., including the volume **"An Introduction to the Study of the Scriptures."** **Six** additional vols. devoted to the **Apocrypha** are also ready. An Introduction, Notes, and Frontispiece in each volume.

Books measure 4 x 5 inches. Bound in Limp Leather, 60c., net, each; Cloth, 40c., net. Postage extra.

Publishers J. B. LIPPINCOTT COMPANY Philadelphia

Three Favorites with the Reading Public

FIFTH LARGE EDITION	FOURTH LARGE EDITION	THIRD LARGE EDITION
The Transfiguration of Miss Philura	*The Real Latin Quarter*	*How Paris Amuses Itself*
Miss Kingsley's capital "New-Thought" Story. Illust. 40 cts.	Fascinating glimpses into the heart of Bohemia. Illust. $1.20.	Within the gates of the Kingdom of Fun. Illust. $1.50 *net.*

AT ALL BOOKSTORES — Funk & Wagnalls Company, Pubs., N. Y. — AT ALL BOOKSTORES

CURIOSITIES OF LAW AND LAWYERS
By CROAKE JAMES

"Innumerable good things relating to the legal profession. We know of no volume better adapted to amuse and edify both the lawyer and the layman."—*Green Bag, Boston.*

8vo, Cloth, $3.00

FUNK & WAGNALLS CO., Pubs., NEW YORK

The Searchers

A powerful story depicting the searchers after love, truth, sin. By MARGARETTA BYRDE. 12mo, Cloth, 452 pp., $1.50.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Pubs., New York

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

This work, of vast importance to the human race, provides an authoritative exposition of the entire subject of preventive medicine intended for both profession and laity

"To the medical profession the work appeals with force as being the only one in the language which covers the whole ground, and to the unprofessional reader it has value for the suggestion it gives for individual conduct so as to keep in perfect health."
—CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER.

The PREVENTION OF DISEASE

BY AUTHORITIES OF INTERNATIONAL REPUTATION

Translated from the German by Wilmott Evans

INTRODUCTION BY H. TIMBRELL BULSTRODE, M.D.

Medical Department of H. M. Local Government Board, Lecturer on Public Health in the Medical School of Charing Cross Hospital, Honorary Member of the Council of the Epidemological Society of London, etc.

THIS work presents the latest opinion and the most conclusively demonstrated fact on the prevention of every important form of human disease. It is the first work in the English language to provide research from eminent specialists and authorities on this entire vast subject. Its dignity and importance as a vital contribution to progressive medical science, and as an aid in providing humanity with the means toward securing relief from physical suffering, have won for it profound appreciation from both laity and profession. The prophylactic methods of all nations are considered and explained. The history and growth of preventive measures are thoroughly yet concisely set forth. Each of the separate organs, systems and tissues of the body is systematically treated. The great scope which exists for preventive measures, the vast amount of working material provided in this work will be apparent to all who avail themselves of its instructive contents.

A Brief List of Some of the Subjects Treated

Hygiene, Sanitation, Diet, Habits, Mind, Medicine, Surgery, Prophylactics Diseases of Women, Children, Infectious Diseases Venereal Disorders, Nervous Disorders, Mental Disorders Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose, Throat, Teeth, Mouth, Skin, Blood, Digestive Organs, Heart, Lungs, Urinary and Generative Organs, Etc., Etc.

COMMENDED BY THE PROFESSION AND THE PRESS

Medical Men Indorse It

Written by men eminent in their specialty, it will be of great value to the physician. Each subject is presented thoroughly and most attractively.—***Francis A. Scratchley, M.D.,*** University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York City.

It is a capital production in every respect —***William P. Spratling, M.D.,*** Supt. Craig Colony for Epileptics, Sonyea, N. Y.

It will be of great profit to me, and I consider it a contribution to medical literature of exceeding importance. The articles are by men of the highest reputation —***Daniel B. St. John Roosa, M.D.,*** New York.

I am making daily use of it, and would not like to be without it.—***W. W. Clapp, M.D.,*** Birmingham, Ala.

I am delighted with the work. It should be in the library and read by every progressive physician, as it is full of practical advice such as is daily needed in practice.—***T. J. Charlton, M.D.,*** Savannah, Ga.

I am studying it, and I feel that it is going to be a valuable help to me in my practice, as it possesses to a remarkable degree just what is essential, and gives this in most cases in a very practical manner.—***R. F. Macfarlane, M.D.,*** Long Island City.

Praise from the Medical Press

An important contribution towards the development of preventive medicine.—***The Lancet.***

The work is a distinctly valuable one. Those consulting the different sections will seldom fail to discover matter of interest and practical utility.—***British Medical Journal.***

Praise from the Medical Press
(Continued)

The medical officer of health as well as the general practitioners will derive inspiration from it.—***Milwaukee Medical Journal***

It appeals to the thoughtful practitioner, the sanitarian, and medical health officers.—***Philadelphia Medical World.***

The authorship represents as fine an array of medical talent as is to be found in the world, and the quality of work does not belie the authorship. The work is a very readable one—valuable to the practitioner, interesting to the layman.—***Medical Standard,*** New York.

Many will be both astonished and delighted at the very broad sense in which the term preventive medicine is used.—***Medical Record,*** New York.

The work is clear, practical and reliable, and should be carefully studied by all progressive physicians.—***The Southern Clinic,*** Richmond, Va.

Commended by Daily Press

The work may be warmly commended to medical men as well as the lay reader.—***San Francisco Chronicle.***

Its predominating practicality will draw to it the attention it deserves.—***Boston Evening Transcript.***

There is no doubt that the publishers have rendered a public service by publishing this work.—***The Sun,*** New York, in a 3½ column review.

It offers a sound and healthy code of life for all who are not physically perfect, which few people are.—***Springfield Republican.***

Two Volumes, 8vo, Cloth, 1,081 pp. Net Price, $3.75 per Volume. $7.50 per Set. Write for Circular

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers, NEW YORK

53 Sets at Half Price and Less!

27 Sets, Seal Russia Binding
Regularly, $11.00; Special, $5.50

26 Sets, ½-Morocco Binding
Regularly, $12.50; Special, $6.00

No Money Down Till They Meet Your Approval

A Masterly Political History of the Nation from Lincoln to Garfield by one of America's Greatest Statesmen

Hon. James G. Blaine

Just a few Sets left in stock of His Masterpiece

Twenty Years of Congress

From LINCOLN to GARFIELD

A succinct and impartial history of the national legislation upon the great questions arising from secession and the Civil War, including Emancipation, Reconstruction, Legal Tender Paper, Return to Specie, Impeachment of President Johnson, Work of the Electoral Commission, and hundreds of other important domestic and foreign measures. The contemporary administrations are described with great thoroughness. There are many sketches of the prominent leaders in Congress during the twenty years included in this history, with anecdotes and reminiscences of extraordinary interest. The introductory chapters show the causes which brought on the Civil War, and throw many important side-lights on this period. Information is here given which could be found elsewhere only by consulting hundreds of individual works and hunting through the voluminous documents.

Indispensable as a reference work to Writers, Public Speakers, Editors, Politicians, etc.

At the above bargains the sets will be quickly snapped up, so we advise prompt action

Sign and mail the coupon, and we'll send you the work on approval

We prepay carriage. You may keep and examine them for five days

Twenty Years of Congress

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY
30 Lafayette Place, NEW YORK

Gentlemen:—Please send me, on approval, carriage prepaid, one set of "Twenty Years in Congress," bound in ..... It is understood I may keep and examine the work for five days, and if satisfactory, I agree to remit the price..... ($5.50 for seal Russia, $6.00 for half morocco).

Name .....
L.D.
Address .....

FUNK & WAGNALLS CO , 30 Lafayette Pl., New York

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Decennial Edition

Containing 17,000 new terms, besides many other additional features of importance and value.

The New FUNK & WAGNALLS

Standard Dictionary

At an expense of nearly $50,000, a new, revised, and enlarged edition of this great work has just been issued.

A BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE NEW FEATURES JUST ADDED

Over 17,000 Newly Anglicized Terms; List of over 4,000 Irregular Plurals; Pronunciation Bible and Apocryphal Names; New and Costly Illustrations; Latest Statistics of Population; Revision of Appendix and Proper Names; Necrology Brought Down to Date; Glossary Hawaiian, Samoan, Haitian Terms; Newly Anglicized Spanish, Cuban, Porto Rican, Philippine, Australian, African Terms, etc.

POINTS of SUPERIORITY

WEIGHT OF AUTHORITY Made by more and higher specialists than have been ever before employed on any dictionary (over 250), the Standard excels all others in precision, exactness, and weight of authority.

EXTENT OF COMPLETENESS New from beginning to end, with 17,000 most recent terms just added (over 317,000 terms in all), the Standard surpasses all of the old dictionaries, containing 10,000 terms found in no other work.

CONVENIENCE IN USING With common meanings, given first, word-grouping lists, synonyms and antonyms, capitals and compounds always indicated, the Standard gives you the most satisfying information in the least time.

POPULARITY AND ACCEPTANCE In all leading schools, colleges, universities, government departments, newspaper offices, private libraries, etc., etc., it is the most consulted, most quoted dictionary in the English language.

A positive necessity to every intelligent Person. Send the coupon and open your door to this million-dollar guest.

Price Advanced Nov. 1st

To meet the expense necessitated by this latest enlargement and revision, the price of the Standard will advance $3 00 on each of the different styles of binding, after November 1st, 1903. The work has now reached the highest point of present-day dictionary excellence. It has absolutely no rival. If you will sign and mail us the subjoined Inquiry Form, we shall send you a handsome pamphlet and full information concerning our easy-payment plan.

USE THIS INQUIRY FORM

Funk and Wagnalls Company, 30 Lafayette Pl., N. Y.

Gentlemen: Please forward without expense to me a copy of The Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary Prospectus, showing sample pages, illustrations, etc. Also particulars of your Price Saving and Easy Terms of Payment Offer.

Name.....

Street.....

City.....

Date.....

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY
PUBLISHERS NEW YORK

The BOOKLOVERS' SHAKESPEARE

No matter what other Shakespeare you may have you will fall in love at first sight with the superb BOOKLOVERS' EDITION. It is not the work of one or two editors merely, but the notes and explanatory matter *in each of the forty volumes* represent the best thought and scholarship of

200 of the World's Greatest Shakespearian Authorities

Henrietta Crosman as Rosalind

It makes plain every obscure word and phrase, and passage.

It represents the *famous Cambridge text*, accepted by scholars as *just what Shakespeare wrote.*

The entire set contains 7,000 pages, 40 beautiful *full-page plates in* colors and 400 reproductions of *rare engravings of Shakespeare's time.* The BOOKLOVERS' EDITION is in

40 CONVENIENT VOLUMES

(A Play to a Volume)

just the right size for handling and they are bound in an attractive silk cloth or half leather binding, stamped in gold. Among the striking, valuable and *exclusive* features of this most admirable edition are

Critical Comments on the plans and characters, selected from the writings of 200 eminent Shakespearian scholars making the plot clear and interesting.

Complete Glossaries immediately following each play, giving the **meaning of every obsolete or difficult word.**

Study Methods, consisting of Study Questions and Suggestions—constituting **a complete course in Shakespearian study.**

Arguments written in an interesting story-telling style, giving the plot and the development of the story of each play.

Notes—Two full sets of them in connection with each play—one for the average reader and another for the critical student.

Life of the Poet by Dr. Israel Gollancz, with critical estimates of Shakespeare's character and genius by Walter Bagehot, Leslie Stephen and other writers.

Topical Index—Equal to a Shakespeare Concordance.

THE COUPON CUTS THE PRICE IN TWO

Last Spring we distributed **an entire edition** which was quickly claimed by discriminating booklovers, and many were too late to participate. To satisfy these and to accommodate our book-public generally, we have been able to secure for cash, another smaller edition, which will also be distributed through our LIBRARY CLUB.

The limited number available will not last long, and application for one of these sets should therefore be made at once, using the coupon at the right.

Our special bargain prices are **$27.00 for a set in half-leather binding and $21.00 for cloth binding—payable at the rate of $2.00 a month.** These are *about half* the regular prices of this edition, and the cost to you of the forty volumes amounts to little more than fifty cents a volume.

SENT FREE ON APPROVAL

Cut out the coupon, sign it and mail it to us to-day, and we will send you a set, **express prepaid,** for examination. You do not pay a cent until you examine the books and are satisfied with them. If not satisfactory you may return them, of course, *also at our expense.*

Special Premium Offer We have received so many inquiries about our **Shakespearian Pictures** that we have decided to renew temporarily our former popular offer. The first 250 who send in the "approval" coupon at the right will receive **absolutely free** with the volumes one of these beautiful pictures, matted and framed in oak (ready for hanging) of six scenes from Shakespeare executed in colors. This is equal in value to pictures regularly sold at $2.75 each.

THE SIEGEL COOPER CO.
6th Avenue, 18th and 19th Streets
NEW YORK CITY

CUT OFF THIS CORNER

THE SIEGEL COOPER COMPANY New York

Please send me on approval, prepaid, a set of **The Booklovers' Shakespeare** in half leather.* If satisfactory I agree to pay **$1 within 5 days** of receipt of books, and **$2 per month** thereafter for 13 months; if not satisfactory I agree to return the set within 5 days of receipt. If my order is among the first 250 I am to receive the picture premium with the set.

Name .....

Street.....

City.....

Lit. D. 10-10. * In ordering cloth change 13 months to 10 months.

A New Volume in the Great Commanders Series. Edited by Gen. James Grant Wilson

ADMIRAL PORTER

By JAMES RUSSELL SOLEY

Formerly Assistant Secretary of the Navy

IN the annals of the United States Navy no single family has borne itself with greater distinction or deserved higher honor than that of the Porters. An adequate biography of the great Admiral has long been wanting, and Mr. Soley's book, upon which he has been long engaged, and into which he has brought much information generally unavailable, will be welcomed by all interested in the history of America.

Portrait 12mo Cloth $1.50 net

D. APPLETON & COMPANY, = = New York

TARRY THOU TILL I COME. By GEORGE CROLY. A tale of the years from the Crucifixion to the fall of Jerusalem. Illustrated. ($1.40.) FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers, New York.

An Ideal Suburban Home

is pictured in the charming book, "Under My Own Roof."—$1.20. Funk & Wagnalls Company, Pubs., New York.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

BECAUSE HOUSEWORK and steady sewing are hard on the hands is no reason why a houseworker should have hard, stained, unlovely ones, or why a seamstress should be disfigured by roughened fingers. HAND SAPOLIO will gently remove the loosened cuticle and impart strength to the new skin below.

THOSE WHO USE HAND SAPOLIO need no cosmetics—nature, relieved, does its own perfect work. Other soaps chemically dissolve the dirt—HAND SAPOLIO removes it. Other soaps either gloss over the pores, or by excess of alkali absorb the healthful secretions which they contain.

TRY HAND SAPOLIO. Its steady use will keep the hands of any busy woman as white and pretty as if she was under the constant care of a manicure. It is truly the "Dainty Woman's Friend."

Readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST are asked to mention the publication when writing to advertisers.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Literary Digest

VOL. XXVII., NO. 15 NEW YORK, OCTOBER 10, 1903 WHOLE NUMBER, 703

Published Weekly by
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY,
30 Lafayette Place, New York. 44 Fleet Street, London.
Entered at New York Post-Office as Second-Class Matter.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

PRICE.—Per year, in advance, $3.00; four months, on trial, $1.00; single copies, 10 cents. Foreign postage, $1.50 per year.

RECEIPT and credit of payment is shown in about two weeks by the date on the address label, which includes the month named.

POST-OFFICE ADDRESS.—Instructions concerning renewal, discontinuance, or change of address should be sent **two weeks prior** to the date they are to go into effect. The exact post-office address to which we are directing paper at time of writing **must always be given.**

DISCONTINUANCES.—We find that a large majority of our subscribers prefer not to have their subscriptions interrupted and their files broken in case they fail to remit before expiration. It is therefore assumed, unless notification to discontinue is received, that the subscriber wishes no interruption in his series. Notification to discontinue at expiration can be sent in at any time during the year.

PRESENTATION COPIES.—Many persons subscribe for friends, intending that the paper shall stop at the end of the year. If instructions are given to this effect, they will receive attention at the proper time.

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

WHO WILL WIN IN NEW YORK CITY?

THE great biennial fight between Tammany and "Fusion" in New York city is being watched with intense interest by the press and people from the Atlantic to the Pacific. "The importance of the struggle is not confined to New York alone," says the Minneapolis *Journal*, "but every city and every State in the Union will be affected by the result." What the result will be seems to be a matter of doubt. As the Chicago *News* observes: "It was one thing to attack Tammany in office, at a time when its misrule and lawlessness had awakened anger and disgust. It may prove quite another thing to keep Tammany out of power at the end of a reform administration which, tho successful, has not been wholly satisfactory to all independent voters." Two years ago, moreover, the Presidential campaign was far away, and independent Democrats saw little harm in voting for a Republican mayor; now the Tammany leaders are warning the Democrats that the election of Low will mean the election of Roosevelt. This effort by Tammany to mix national politics into the local campaign, however, appears to the San Francisco *Call* to show that "Tammany evidently believes the reform administration of Mayor Low to be too strong for a direct assault, and accordingly the plan is to raise some kind of a strictly partizan issue and thus rally all Democrats of whatever class to support the ticket on election day."

The "knife" seems to be the most prominent feature of the campaign thus far. First, District-Attorney Jerome came out with a savage attack on the mayor, opposing his renomination, and that led Dr. Parkhurst to make some cutting remarks about Mr. Jerome. Then the latter made public some letters written him by Secretary Fulton of the Citizens' Union, showing that the secretary also had a blade out for the mayor, and the Citizens' Union promptly gave Mr. Fulton his quietus. A few days later Messrs. Grout and Fornes, who had been renominated by the Fusionists for controller and president of the board of aldermen, respectively, accepted indorsement and nomination for the same places on the Tammany ticket! This move brought out the largest display of political cutlery seen in New York in years, and these gentlemen are now being cleft from the Republican and Citizens' Union tickets without mercy and despite the energetic struggle of Mr. Grout to prevent the operation. Mr. McLaughlin, the Democratic leader of Brooklyn, after fighting unsuccessfully to prevent the nomination of Grout and Fornes on the Tammany ticket, and after fighting with even more determination and equal unsuccess to keep Tammany from nominating Congressman George B. McClellan for mayor, has now unsheathed the biggest blade of all, and openly talks of delivering the entire Brooklyn Democratic vote (about 90,000) to Low. Such a cleavage, his paper, the Brooklyn *Citizen*, remarks, "would leave Mr. Murphy's man [McClellan] in a rather pitiable condition."

The McLaughlin defection appears to be due to a fear that Mr. Murphy, the leader of Tammany, intends to overthrow the McLaughlin Democratic organization in Brooklyn, and extend the sway of Tammany Hall over that borough. So with the McLaughlin organization it is a fight for life. If Mr. Murphy should conciliate Mr. McLaughlin before election, of course, this wholesale secession from the McClellan ranks may not occur. *The Citizen*, quoted above, says in another editorial:

"If there is to be any Kings County organization worthy of the name hereafter, it is, therefore, manifest that the members of it will have to check Mr. Murphy at the polls, if he imposes his program on the convention. Argue as they may in favor of regularity, it will not be in the power of the local leaders to obscure the fact that Murphyism, as shown in the nomination of McClellan, and a Kings County organization, such as we now possess, independent of any outside dictation, can not survive together. Even Mr. McLaughlin will plead in vain should he urge his followers to consent to his and their obliteration. The more they respect him, the more resolute they will be in resenting a blow clearly aimed at the life of his leadership. They will listen to the old man's talk on the side of regularity, and proceed to prove their high esteem for him by driving their knives to the hilt in the bowels of Mr. Murphy's ticket. The subordinate leaders in question will have the less hesitation in acting in the manner here indicated because they are alive to the fact that it is not in the power of any organization, or of any number of leaders, to reconcile Brooklyn to Tammany rule. While they might disgrace themselves by pretending to acquiesce in Mr. Murphy's dictatorship, they could not, they well know, prevent a large majority of the people of Brooklyn from voting against it."

The general Fusionist view of the Tammany nominee for mayor is expressed by the New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.) when it says that "his supine obedience to boss dictation in the past warrants the belief that if he should be elected mayor he would be the willing instrument of Tammany in any evil work it might attempt." The New York *Daily News* (Tam. Dem.), on the other hand, says that "Mr. McClellan is a straightforward, honorable man, noted for his decency of thought, honesty of purpose, and sincerity of action," and it adds that "every one who knows anything at all about Mr. McClellan knows that he is radically and bitterly opposed to any crookedness or corruption in public office." The same paper says further:

"A man of his sterling qualities, if elected, will give the city an efficient administration and there need be no fear of corruption or maladministration under him.

"Personally, the Democratic candidate is a man of the highest character, of stern integrity, and of large experience in public affairs. More than ten years ago he was acting mayor of this city. He was elected to the presidency of the board of aldermen in 1892 by the largest plurality ever given up to that time to a Democratic candidate in an election where there was a contest at the polls.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Copyright by Pach Bros., N. Y.
SETH LOW,
Renominated for Mayor on the Fusion ticket.

"UNLOOSE THE TIGER, I WON'T LET HIM HURT YOU."
—Rogers in the New York *Herald*.

GEORGE B. McCLELLAN,
Son of the General; Tammany's candidate for Mayor.

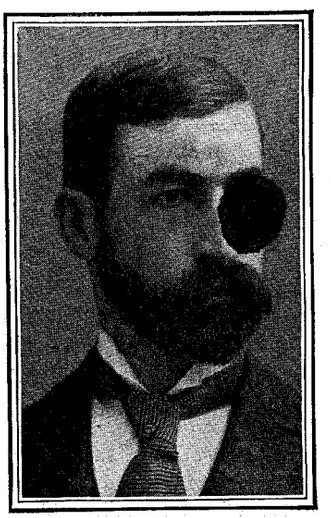
R. FULTON CUTTING,
Chairman of the Citizens' Union of New York City.

His work as president of the board in the years 1893 and 1894 was without a blemish. As a member of the House of Representatives in the Congress of the United States, he has made a remarkable career because of his steadfastness of purpose, his abiding faith in the genuine principles of Democracy and the serious and studious character of his legislative labors.

"He is the son of an illustrious father, but in all of his political and public career he has never once drawn on that claim as an asset in politics. He has carved his own way, patiently and intelligently. He has made his own career. He has established his own reputation, and stands for decency in politics and straight Democracy. It is certain that a man who has been elected to Congress five times by a great New York city constituency must be a man of truly representative character."

The Fusionists are making the campaign largely on the achievements of the Low administration. The Brooklyn *Standard Union* (Rep.), after speaking of the decreased tax rate and decreased appropriations, goes on to recount as follows some of the other blessings enjoyed under reform rule:

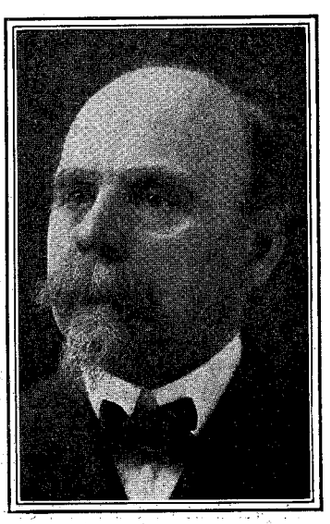
"The claim that Mayor Low's is 'the best administration New



EDWARD M. GROUT,
Renominated for Controller by all parties, and then repudiated by the Fusionists.

TIMOTHY L. WOODRUFF,
Republican leader in Kings County.

NEVER TOUCHED HIM.
—Rogers in *Harper's Weekly*.



CHARLES V. FORNES,
President of the Board of Aldermen, whose nomination record resembles Mr. Grout's.

NEW YORK CAMPAIGN LEADERS

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Copyright by Pach Bros., N. Y.

DISTRICT-ATTORNEY JEROME,

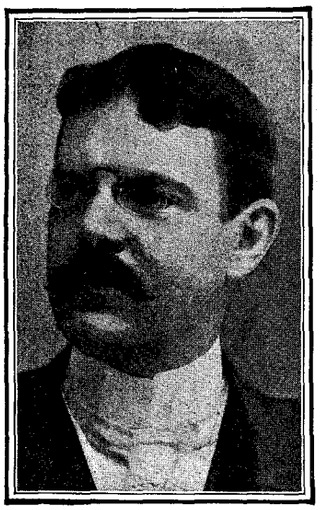
Whose attack on Mayor Low was a sensational feature of the campaign.

THE KIDNAPPER.

—Maybell in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

CHARLES F. MURPHY,

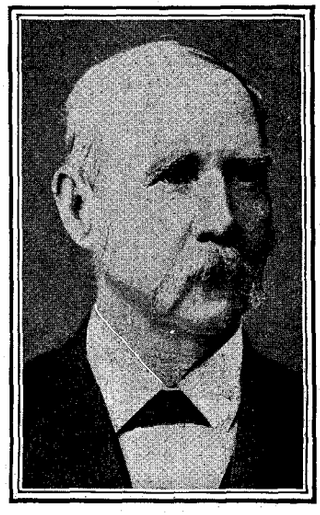
Leader of Tammany Hall, whose political fortune will be made if he wins this election.



LEWIS NIXON,

A "receptive candidate" for the Democratic nomination for Mayor who was passed by.

York ever had' is abundantly established. This proof the campaign book clearly furnishes. Only the briefest summary of the principal specifications, however, can be given here. The enormous improvement of the police force—including the destruction of systematic blackmail, the banishment of Tammany's wardmen, who were the keystone of the infamous 'system,' the exodus of the most powerful 'crooks,' the clearing up of the vile 'Red-Light' district, the abolition of the purchase of promotions, the better regulation of street traffic, and the establishment of the new and satisfactory six-section platoon plan—is one conspicuous item. The spending of $14,900,000 in eighteen months for public schools, as against the niggardliness and shameful neglect of Tammany, is another. Other vital reforms pointed out are: The reduction of the death-rate to the lowest point in the history of the city; the enforcement of the tenement-house law, making the homes of the poor sanitary and healthful, and the suppression of prostitution in the tenements; the great increase in the number of streets repaved; the establishment of new parks, recreation grounds, and piers; the important reforms effected in the Charities, Corrections, Fire, Street-Cleaning, Docks, Law, Water-Supply, and Civil-Service Departments, and especially the 'marvelous transformation'

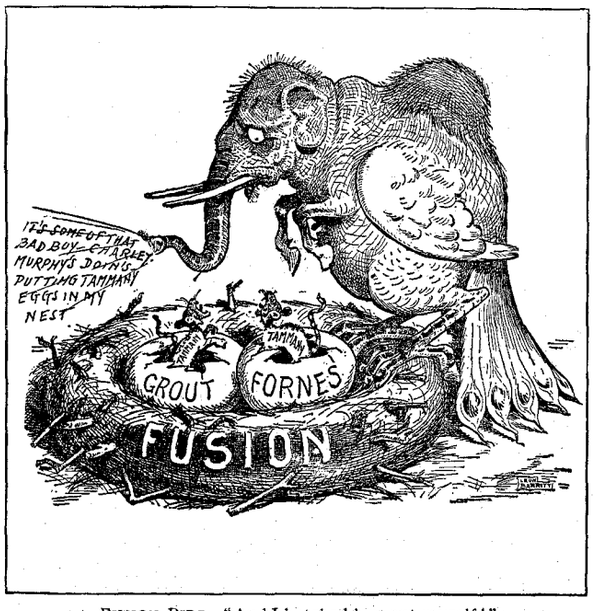


HUGH McLAUGHLIN,

The Brooklyn Democratic leader, who is fighting for the life of his organization.

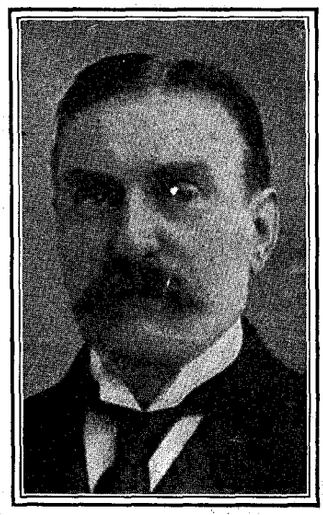
LINN BRUCE,

Chairman of the New York County Republican Committee.



FUSION BIRD—"And I hatched 'em out myself!"

—Leon Barritt in the New York *Evening Telegram*.



JOHN C. SHEEHAN.

Two years ago he was a Fusionist leader; now he is in the Tammany ranks.

AS VIEWED BY CAMERA AND CARTOONIST.

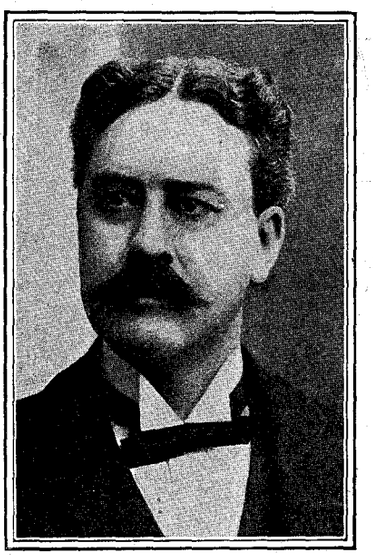
PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

wrought in Brooklyn under the presidency of Mr. Swanstrom. In short, the Fusion Administration has eastablished business methods and economy in place of the reign of 'graft' and extravagance which prevailed in every department of the city government under Tammany.

"It is a splendid record, which ought to insure the triumphant reelection of Seth Low, no matter who the Tammany candidates may be. And there can be little doubt that it will."

"GRAFT" IN CHICAGO.

"IF I could fire all the men I suspect of grafting, they would be jumping out of every window in the City Hall." This picturesque but painful possibility is contemplated by Mayor Harrison of Chicago, who makes the above remark in a newspaper interview that has started a good deal of talk. The mayor intimates that the only thing that prevents him from starting this cascade of grafters from the City-Hall windows is the protection afforded them by the civil-service law, and he wants it modified. "The citizens of Chicago," he says, "trust the mayor in great things, but not in small ones. I have the power to discharge any department head; I have the power to discharge all the civil-service commissioners. But I have not the power to discharge a scrubwoman. It is the most ridiculous thing in municipal history." We learn from interviews printed in the Chicago papers that every department chief in the city government, except City Treasurer Hummel, admits that there is, or has been, "grafting" going on in his department, and most of them indorse the idea that the department head, or the mayor, should have the right to discharge. At present, they argue, it is well-nigh necessary to bring charges against an employee that would land him in jail in order to get rid of him. William Loeffler, former city clerk, suggests as a remedy that "the civil-service commission should do the hiring and the mayor should do the firing."



MAYOR HARRISON OF CHICAGO,

Who says that "there is 'graft' in every department of the city hall, all kinds of 'graft,' little 'graft' and big 'graft.'"

The Chicago papers, however, distrust the mayor's proposition that the power to discharge be put into his hands. It "would be a dangerous power to put in the hands of unscrupulous public officials, as has been abundantly proved in past years," declares the Chicago *News;* and the Chicago *Chronicle* says that such a course would be "to restore the old rotten spoils system," and "is a proposition which the people will not accept." The Chicago *Record-Herald* says of this novel idea that the civil-service law aids political corruption:

"Mayor Harrison could hardly have expected that any one who was familiar with the civil-service law and its workings would be deceived by such an interview as he gave out for publication yesterday. But as he has yielded again to one of those fits of petulance over the merit system which used to be so common with him, and as the public may be misled by his somewhat plausible statement, it is desirable that it should not go unchallenged.

"First we have the assertion that 'if the civil-service law did not exact conclusive proof of wrongdoing by an official the ax would swing on many unworthy necks.' But the civil-service law provides simply that 'no officer or employee in the classified civil service . . . shall be removed or discharged except for cause, upon written charges, and after an opportunity to be heard in his own defense'; that the charges shall be investigated by the civil-service commission or its appointee, and that the finding shall be enforced. Nothing is said as to the kind of cause or the degree of proof, and the truth of the matter is that the chief trouble now is due to the failure of the administration to bring the charges.

"The records do not show that in his consuming desire to get rid of the 'grafters,' who, he says, are so numerous in the city's employ, the mayor has made consistent and strenuous efforts to test the working quality of the law. He has betrayed none of the zeal in this regard that he exhibited when he was encouraging his protégés to break through the promotional rules. Let him give the commission a chance. Let him or his heads of departments appear as accusers and see what will happen. We are very certain that there are kinds of graft which they could reach without any trouble at all, such, for example, as appear in the case of employees who slight their work and are strictly reliable only on payday. By taking action and trusting to the good judgment and discretion of the commission the mayor might prepare a pleasurable surprise for himself and a painful one for the grafters.

"A second point which demands notice is brought out in the theory that the law actually leaves the head of a department without any influence whatever over his force. That also is a vain thought which should convince no one. The law will not prevent an active, energetic, competent, and conscientious man from making his authority felt, tho it does permit officers of a different stripe to wink at delinquencies.

"While, therefore, something might be said for the power of summary discharge, it is not advisable to talk amendments until a greater sympathy is shown for the statute as it stands by those who are subjecting it to insincere criticism. It should remain without the change of a letter for some years yet, and meanwhile the mayor should get after the time-killers, the incapables, the swindlers who neglect their duty and violate their obligations for pay. They are the natural beneficiaries of a spoils system whom a merit system will not shelter."

THE PRESIDENT'S LABOR DECISION.

THE decision of the President in the Miller case (a full discussion of which was given last week) elicits nothing but approval from the daily press. The decision "goes straight to the heart of the question," declares the Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.), and the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) says that it "comes like a gust of fresh air into the sultry and fetid atmosphere of our labor troubles." Many of the unionists themselves indorse the President's position. The decision was made last week in a statement to the executive council of the American Federation of Labor at the White House. The President said:

"As regards the Miller case, I have little to add to what I have already said. In dealing with it, I ask you to remember that I am dealing purely with the relation of the Government to its employees. I must govern my action by the laws of the land, which I am sworn to administer, and which differentiate any case in which the Government of the United States is a party from all other cases whatsoever. These laws are enacted for the benefit of the whole people, and can not and must not be construed as permitting discrimination against some of the people. I am President of all the people of the United States, without regard to creed, color, birthplace, occupation, or social condition. My aim is to do equal and exact justice among them all.

"In the employment and dismissal of men in the government service I can no more recognize the fact that a man does or does not belong to a union as being for or against him, than I can recognize the fact that he is a Protestant or Catholic, a Jew or a Gentile, as being for or against him.

"In the communications sent me by various labor organizations protesting against the retention of Miller in the Government Printing Office, the grounds alleged are twofold:

"First. That he is a non-union man.

"Second. That he is not personally fit.

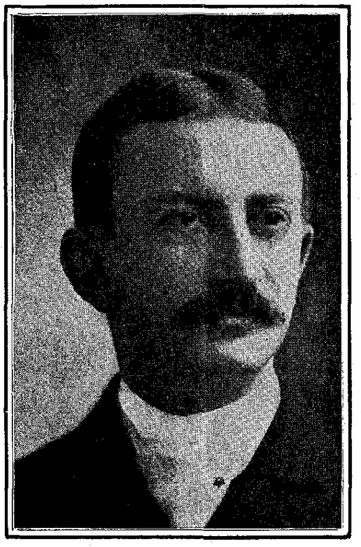
"The question of his personal fitness is one to be settled in the routine of administrative detail, and can not be allowed to conflict with or to complicate the larger question of governmental discrim-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

ination for or against him or any other man because he is or is not a member of a union. This is the only question now before me for decision, and as to this my decision is final."

Expressions of labor papers and bodies were quoted in our article last week showing that the unionists are divided in their opinion of the President's stand. In addition to these, the structural-steel-workers' convention in Kansas City has denounced it "as being unfriendly and unjust to trade-unionists," while *The National Labor Tribune* (Pittsburg) has come out in the President's favor. "Since the foundation of the country," declares this unionist organ, "the masses of the people, and the working people, never had as warm a friend in the White House as Theodore Roosevelt." It goes on:

"If Theodore Roosevelt has not demonstrated his friendship and sympathy with the labor cause, it has never been demonstrated by any man in this country. It is by no means certain that he has done anything in the Miller case that is in violation of union principles or practise, and we shall evince no surprise if the American Federation of Labor at its annual convention endorses the President enthusiastically. We certainly have no hesitation at the moment in asserting that the men who are most pleased with the Washington Central Labor Union's outbreak against him are Baer, Parry, and the other most notorious enemies of organized labor in the United States.



CHARLES A. CONANT,

Who enjoys the unique distinction of having a coin named after him. He devised the Philippine peso, which is consequently known colloquially in the Orient as a "conant."

The Philadelphia *North American*, which is distinctly friendly to labor-unionism, declares:

"In their blind obstinacy the men who brought upon themselves this rebuke have inflicted serious injury upon labor. They have sought to undermine the very principle which was fought for so strenuously by the anthracite miners—the abolition of discrimination. When they attempted to enforce their demand in a department of the public service, they committed a fatal error."

The Chicago *Journal*, which looks at unionism with a more critical eye, says of the President's statement:

"There was no attempt to truckle with the labor vote; no desire to disguise with honeyed words the untenable position of labor organizations. The pronouncement is a plain, unvarnished statement that the American laws and institutions, which we all subscribe to, must be upheld by the highest authority in the land as well as the lowest.

"Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, and the other 'patriotic' citizens who baited Mr. Roosevelt with a proposition to be unfaithful in his trust, holding out the bribe of labor's support, must have felt contemptible when they heard these words.

"How sane men dare to approach the chief executive with a proposal so criminal as to shock the conscience is not easy to conceive. The action of Mr. Gompers and his friends is a fair example of the new lunacy known as 'unionitis.' Only 14 per cent. of the workers of this country are members of labor organizations, and for all the 14 per cent. care, the balance of the great industrial force may starve. In this conspiracy to deprive the independent citizen of the means of a livelihood, President Roosevelt was coolly asked to take part, by favoring union labor in the government service. There is not a right-minded man—union or non-union—in the whole country that will not applaud his courageous stand."

The Springfield *Republican*, however, with characteristic idealism, does not like to see the President stop short of perfection. It says:

"The only possible criticism of the President's statement is that it lacks comprehensiveness. He ought to have said:

"'I am President of all the people of the United States, without regard to creed, color, birthplace, occupation, social condition, *or politics*. . . . In the employment and dismissal of men in the government service I can no more recognize the fact that a man does or does not belong to a union as being for or against him, than I can recognize the fact that he is a Protestant or a Catholic, a Jew or a Gentile, *a republican or a democrat or a socialist*, as being for or against him.'

"Does any one dare to say that the additional words, italicized, have no legitimate place in the President's declaration of principle? He omitted them. Why? A man's religion does not stand as a bar against his employment in the government service; nor shall his membership or non-membership in a labor-union. On what basis of justice, then, can a man be denied government employment, or given it, because of his party affiliations?

"The President's statement is so fine, so far as it goes, and also so courageous—for the labor-unions have voting power—that there would be no little pleasure in letting it stand without even hinting at its most serious flaw. But the omission which has been pointed out is really important, since it touches the very tap-root of that discrimination in the lower branches of the government service which has always given vitality to the spoils system."

A PHILIPPINE FINANCIAL MIX-UP.

MENTAL arithmetic seems likely to become a popular study among the Filipinos, to judge from the editorials and news items in the columns of the Manila papers. Mexican dollars, Spanish coin of all kinds, American gold, silver, and paper, and, last of all, the new American Philippine pesos, commonly called "conants," circulate in unrestrained intermixture in the Philippines; and as the market values of gold and silver fluctuate, so does the value of one kind of money fluctuate in terms of the rest. As a result, the number of pesos in a "conant" and the number of centavos in a dime are matters of daily doubt, and the "money sharks," we are told, are making fortunes at the expense of merchants and others who are not lightning calculators. Counterfeit "conants" are adding to the confusion. The insular authorities have issued orders attempting to regulate the rate of exchange, but the money market does not appear to obey our Philippine government, and the Manila papers express the fear that unless the importation of Mexican money and the exportation of "conants" are barred, the latter will disappear. The Manila *American* says:

"Only when the Administration forces the payment of revenue in the Philippine coin will there be any prospect of the general circulation of the new money. Force is about the only remedy for evils existing in this beautiful bunch of trouble. . . . . .

"The prospect of a slump in Mexican coin is imminent, altho yesterday's quotations show a slight advance. The arrival of the *Zafiro* with a cargo of silver and the prospect that the *Rubi* will carry the white metal for ballast next trip indicates that the Philippines will continue to be a dumping-ground for bamboo money.

"In the mean time the conant is slowly becoming the popular coin. The insular government can consistently demand that all revenues be paid in Philippine coin and cut the Mexican silver out entirely. Only when this is done will the new money be properly circulated. The attempt made by the Government to maintain a ratio between United States currency and Mexican silver is the only obstacle now in the way of giving the conant dollar general circulation."

The Manila *Freedom* condemns the Government's attempt to regulate the rate of exchange, and calls for a heavy import tax on Spanish and Mexican money. It says:

"The Government attempted to regulate something of which it had little or no expert knowledge or experience, and, where import and export taxes might easily have been levied upon gold and mex respectively, to keep the one in and the other out, the Government

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

threw wide the doors of the islands and practically invited every body with a silver dollar, be it bad or good, to bring it in and get his part of a good dollar, as a result of which we have shipped to China several hundred thousand good American dollars, either in gold, silver, or bills. In return for this, we have taken in a lot of comparatively worthless dhobes, which have been going up and down like a jumping-jack.

"There is still time, if the Government be so minded, to impose that tax on mex that is imported. If a duty of ten per cent. (a tremendously heavy impost, it is true, but an effective one) is placed on all the mex that is desired to be brought into these islands, the rate at which it will stop coming in will jar the authorities considerably, and after a few weeks the tax will be a dead letter, because there will be nothing like a dhobe for it to be imposed upon. Let a tax be also placed upon the gold and the new conant peso to keep them from being taken from the country, and they will speedily be discovered by the money-changers to be worthless for foreign use. That is what we want precisely. No American cares whether our local currency is good for the uses of the customary peso in Hongkong or Singapore, so long as it is good here for its face value. As for the dollar, we can not afford to have it exported in any quantity, large or small, and that is all there is to the matter. If some such measure is not taken or adopted, the local currency, chosen for its peculiar merits *as a strictly local currency* and medium of exchange and barter, will begin to go out, and the mex will pour back. Should the insular currency by any chance go to pieces or begin to fluctuate, due to arbitrary valuations imposed upon it in spite of such things as sales for bullion in outside ports like Hongkong, there will be, in the words of Dr. Holmes, 'the devil to pay.' What we want is some means of keeping the currency straight; we do not want any more experiments with it by anybody; we need financial stability on all hands, and we can not have this if we are to be at the mercy of the well-meaning but ill-advised perpetual experimenter."

OUTLAWING THE BOYCOTT AND BLACK LIST.

CONSIDERABLE attention is being paid, in both labor and capitalistic circles, to the passage of a law by the Alabama Legislature prohibiting the boycott and the blacklist. Labor-unionism has never been as strong in the South as it has been in the North and the West, and the bill has fared better at the hands of the Alabama lawmakers than it might have fared in some other States. The measure was signed by Governor Jelks on September 28. The Mobile *Register* says of it:

"There can be little question that the majority of the House of Representatives stood up for good moral government when it passed the anti-boycott bill. Some minority members wished to make it appear that the bill was an attack upon the rights of organized labor, but as Mr. Seale, of Sumter, said, there is nothing in the bill that will hurt any good man. The bill is designed to prevent a conspiracy on the part of two or more persons to deprive a citizen and taxpayer of his property without due process of law. That is the sum of it. It is true that labor organizations sometimes resort to the use of the boycott in order to make employers comply with their demands as to hours of work and wages, but use does not make right; and if those who resort to such use are forced to refrain they are deprived of no right or legal privilege. No injustice is done and no injury inflicted upon organized labor by requiring men, whether organized laborers or unorganized laborers, to refrain from doing that which is not sanctioned either by justice or good morals.

"Naturally there was some politics interjected into the debate. We fancy that some who voted against the bill were influenced by their political ambition rather than by their judgment. Some who favored the measure declared that they apprehended that they were writing their political death-warrants. We entertain no such apprehension in their behalf. Laboring men are much like other men; they may have their allegiance to their organization, but they have not surrendered their own opinion nor their individual right of considering questions from the fair point of view. There is no organization that can command its members to think wrong. There is no organization that can keep its members in line upon an indefensible proposition. We doubt if there is any organization that will even try to do so. Here and there, prejudice and ignorance combined may have some effect at the polls, but in the main we would as lief trust our interests to workingmen at the polls as any other class of voters, feeling satisfied that the most of them would vote for what is right, scorning dictation from whatever quarter it may come.

"Moreover, said anti-boycott law is also an anti-blacklisting law. It deals as squarely with the employee as with the employer. It is in our opinion a good law, and we are glad that it has passed."

Says the Houston *Post:*

"The bill prohibiting boycotting and similar practises, which has passed the lower house of the Alabama legislature, is the legitimate outcome of a too frequent prevalence of bad advice with certain labor organizations.

"As a rule, the older unions have learned to mistrust the professional agitator and have prospered in consequence. Whenever they make a demand, it is treated with due consideration and acceded to, in part at least, if not always in whole.

"The rapid development of unionism in this country is, in the

"JUST ONE MORE DRINK!"
—Barclay in the Baltimore *News.*

THE UNINTERRUPTED DUEL.
—McWhorter in the Des Moines *Register and Leader.*

LITTLE WEAKNESSES OF GREAT POWERS.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

main, due to the conservative leadership which has characterized the direction of its most important elements. Its influence has spread in proportion as it has grown more beneficent; its power has increased in a ratio equal to that in which reason has become a factor of its structural scheme.

"That the possibilities open for the manipulation of organized labor to a sinister end have on occasion appealed to and been taken advantage of by unscrupulous individuals does not argue against the wholesomeness of unionism. On the contrary, there is a profitable lesson in every mistake made at the behest of unsafe or corrupt leaders; a mint of valuable experience in every abortive attempt at reaching beyond the legitimate at the dictation of irresponsible agitators.

"We are not familiar with the source of the Alabama legislature's desire to pass a law that will interfere with the committing of reprehensible acts by members of labor organizations, but it is hardly to be supposed that such a body would go as far as the despatches indicate without provocation. The chances are that Samuel Parks has been imitated in Alabama, in which event there would be little to wonder at over the passage of a bill aimed at the methods of fighting labor's battles for which he has become notorious."

WILL CONGRESS DO ANYTHING?

AS the time draws near for the special session of Congress, which is said to be scheduled for November 9, some of the papers are expressing the opinion that that body will not do anything. The enthusiasm for reciprocity with Cuba is not as strong as it was last year and the year before, and if much opposition to the treaty should develop, it may not get through Congress. In regard to financial legislation, it seems to be well understood in Washington that nothing will be done. "A general understanding," says the New York *Journal of Commerce*, "seems to have been reached among the leaders of the majority that no financial legislation will be attempted either then or at the regular session, and the President seems to have been brought around to this view." So, too, observes the Boston *Herald*, which says:

"It becomes more and more plain that practically nothing will be done in the way of financial legislation, either in the extraordinary session or in the regular one which will follow it. This is a vast change from the program originally laid out immediately after the close of the last session. Then we were told that the Republican members of the Senate finance committee were to consider the matter during the summer and draw up a plan which was to be the party policy and as such rushed through Congress at an early date. The Republican Senators met at two different times, but, judging from the reports of their conferences, they found it extremely difficult, if not impossible, to agree on any common basis, altho they made it plain that a proposal for asset currency would be out of the question. Secretary Shaw has made of late several speeches, but he has not outlined any definite policy of a change in existing laws except the suggestion for an emergency currency subject to so high a tax that it would only be of value in times of great money stringency. But his proposal seems to have fallen rather flat in banking circles. . . . From a sweeping program the currency tinkers have now dropped to an extremely limited one, and the chance of carrying even a limited program through Congress appears to be slim, unless a very radical change takes place in the money market in the few weeks before the assembling of Congress."

The prosperous condition of Cuba, as shown in the report of Consul-General Steinhart, was set forth in these columns last week; and this prosperity is being used by a number of papers as an argument against reciprocity. Thus the San Francisco *Chronicle* says:

"With the magnificent resources of the richest island in the world at their disposal, the Cuban people would be incompetents indeed if they could not make a living without help. They are making a living and more and are escaping the shame of becoming dependents upon the bounty of American producers, whose resources are relatively far less abundant than their own. The live-stock interests and the American producers of sugar, tobacco, and fruits need not be immolated for 'Cuba's' sake, and they shall not be sacrificed upon the altar of the sugar trust. Cuba is doing well. She is developing the elements of a sturdy nationality such as she never would achieve as a commercial dependence of the United States. The situation of Cuba is the most enviable in the American hemisphere. Not strong enough to arouse national antagonism, with internal tranquillity guaranteed as well as protection from foreign oppression, with natural resources unequaled in the world, she is free to develop her own industries and create her own markets. It would be a national crime to impair the commercial independence which she now enjoys, which is the only sure basis for happiness of men and nations."

The Louisiana Planter and Sugar Manufacturer (New Orleans) says similarly:

"We now find that Cuba is about to begin on a crop of sugar one-fourth larger than ever previously made; that her imports and exports are about as large as they ever were under Spanish domination, and that her taxation is reduced to one-half what it was under the Spanish rule. Cuba certainly can congratulate herself upon this proper appreciation and development of her own resources, and she can stand out in the world as one of the most successful of the younger nations, and will do so if she be let alone. Those who are urging Cuban reciprocity mean that in the end it shall be annexation; that the independence of Cuba shall be destroyed, and that she shall be absorbed as one of the units of the United States. Certainly the prosperity of Cuba, as indicated in the carefully made report of Consul-General Steinhart, of the results of Cuban control in Cuba during the last year, would show that if we desire to benefit Cuba the best that we can do is to leave her untrammeled by any further intervention or by any special legislation."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

OF what kind of hour is the Turk now dreaming in his guarded tent?—*The Baltimore American.*

AMONG English statesmen there seem to be more cabinet-makers than joiners.—*The Detroit Tribune.*

WHAT is the difference between Langley and Santos-Dumont? Never mind sending in the answer.—*The Boston Globe.*

WHEN the Salvation Army has finished with Kentucky, why can't it take hold of Postmaster-General Payne?—*The Philadelphia Ledger.*

IT appears that mugwumpery is greatly shocked at President Roosevelt for not keeping politicians out of politics.—*The Milwaukee Sentinel.*

CHICAGO is 100 years old and like some other centenarians has smoked nearly all its life, as its atmosphere plainly shows.—*The Chicago News.*

DISTRICT-ATTORNEY JEROME says that away down in his heart he is a Democrat. His head politics await classification.—*The Washington Post.*

MR. CARNEGIE might have been nearer achieving his ambition to die poor if he had taken Steel stock instead of bonds.—*The Washington Post.*

THE Lake Superior mines are not to be worked for the coming year. This does not apply to the stockholders, however.—*The Indianapolis Sentinel.*

A CHICAGO firm has been enjoined from paying its debts. This government by injunction business may not be so bad after all.—*The Kansas City Journal.*

IF Premier Balfour is really looking for a protectionist statesman who couldn't be clubbed into resigning, there's Charles Grosvenor, of Ohio.—*The Atlanta Journal.*

IT is said that Tom Johnson "never knows when he is licked." If that is true, Tom may not feel so bad when the returns come in, after all.—*The Kansas City Journal.*

SOME 3,000,000,000 coppers have been sent out from the Philadelphia mint during the last five years. In this respect the Philadelphia mint is a good second to Ireland.—*The Chicago Chronicle.*

A CHICAGO professor says a man's brain power may be increased 60 per cent. by the use of this new stuff, lecithin. The Chicago professors should form the lecithin habit.—*The Philadelphia Ledger.*

IT is said that Mr. Gorman prevented the Maryland Democrats from indorsing his boom. It is believed Mr. Gorman will be equally successful with the Democrats of the other States.—*The Kansas City Journal.*

HEADS of the different departments of the District government are a little embarrassed in making their estimates, as they do not know definitely just what the government surplus will be.—*The Washington Post.*

THE American Bible Society has lately issued a new edition of the Bible which it announces has the commendation of President Roosevelt. And as President Roosevelt, it has been recently disclosed, carries a six-shooter in his hip-pocket, any commendation he may make must command respect.—*The Louisville Courier-Journal.*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

LETTERS AND ART.

A FRENCH CRITIC'S STRICTURES ON OUR STAGE.

M. JULES HURET, the dramatic critic of the Paris *Figaro*, has been chronicling his impressions of our stage, based on observations made by him in several of the leading American cities, and his comment on the character of our amusements is the reverse of flattering. He says in part:

"The typical American piece is naive and puerile to an extraordinary degree. It is usually a kind of vague operetta, turning upon the intrigues and misunderstandings of a pair of very youthful lovers, who are happily married in the end, after having dropped into song-and-dance at frequent intervals, upon every possible pretext, or without any at all. Everybody dances, from the principals to the chorus-girls, and usually to the accompaniment of singing, either in chorus or solo. The voices are nearly all throaty. Few of the women know how to sing, and the men ignore the art completely.

"These crude music-farces are sometimes patterned after French models, but very roughly and unskilfully done. In France the cheapest vaudevillist takes at least the trouble to present a logical plot or anecdote, with complication and dénouement bearing some resemblance to rational consistency. We have the sense of proportion, the taste for orderly progression; and the humblest effort, according to our talent, is in its way a work of art. The American authors are shockingly careless of such considerations. From the viewpoint of artistic technique, their education has yet to begin. They must put conscientious work into their efforts and take time to shape their ideas—to search, to combine, to select. Will they ever submit to such schooling? Ask them and they point to crowded houses, to the paying patronage of an easily pleased public, which—for such purposes of exploitation—is, in fact, ideal."

To the exponents of serious dramatic art in America M. Huret pays a tribute of respect. He mentions, in particular, Julia Marlowe, "so beautiful, intelligent, pathetic"; Mrs. Fiske, Mrs. Carter, and Richard Mansfield. But he confesses that he "saw them only once, and would not dare to judge them." He goes on to say:

"In all the chaos of American stage-life what struck me as the most original and delicious creation was the dancing of the chorus-girls. In this is resuscitated the art of rhythmic *ensemble* movement, of appropriate animation of gesture, of making the whole body speak—and all with a grace, a charm, a seduction that is incomparable. . . . This combination of song-and-dance may result in the development of a new and national art, destined at no distant day to supersede the worn-out conventional ballet of the century-old schools of Paris, Milan, and Vienna. But it will require time and culture. In this country, at the theaters and everywhere else, things are done in too great a hurry to permit any pauses for the respiration of an art-atmosphere. It is life on an express-train, with change of cars ten times a day! Whatever an American does—whether he dines, converses, pays a visit, or amuses himself at the theater—he seems to be aboard a flyer, bent on breaking a record."

The New York *Dramatic Mirror* makes editorial rejoinder to M. Huret's strictures. "The French critic," it says, "must have spent most of his time in the theater while here viewing 'attractions' of the sort that, while they may be popular, are by no means considered as artistic or typically American by the judicious." It continues:

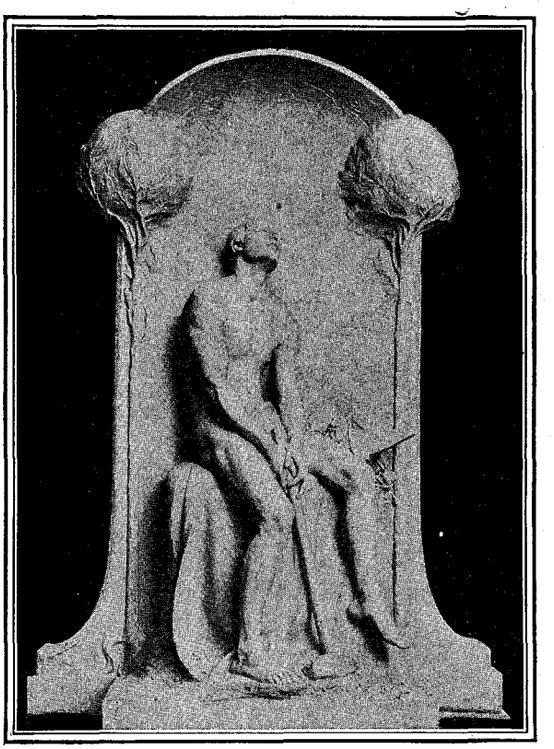
"The most casual student of the American theater can not but recognize in the sort of entertainment that M. Huret describes the common or garden variety of 'musical comedy,' thus called by courtesy but designated by a majority of its promoters as 'the musical show.' But to declare this form of entertainment as typical of the 'plays' of this country, even admitting its contagious prevalence, is an error. And while admitting also that one of the chief accomplishments of a player in this kind of entertainment is the ability to dance a jig, it must be questioned that 'all the actors in this country' really know how to dance a jig. Some distinguished players who do not appear in musical comedy, and who have not appeared in anything akin to musical comedy in years, have been known in their time to dance jigs. Even the venerable dean of the dramatic profession in America, Joseph Jefferson, is known by tradition to have begun his stage career as a dancer of 'Jim Crow'; but he was graduated from that peculiar activity long ago, and for many years has been esteemed as an artistic actor. Yet there are many artistic players who appear in drama in this country quite different from that described by M. Huret who could no more dance a jig than they could turn a somersault. As for the art of singing, there really are a number of Americans prominent in it, even in Europe."

In regard to M. Huret's criticism of American stage management, the same paper says:

"The slipshod detail to which the French critic refers is true of the class of 'plays' that he undoubtedly witnessed. Such plays are not written. They are 'built,' usually to the order of the merchants who exploit them—erected to suit the peculiarities of the 'stars' that appear in them. And the American dramatist should not be blamed for following orders, inasmuch as his greater opportunity—perhaps in many cases his only opportunity—is gained from the sort of managers who know little or nothing about art of the kind that appeals to this French critic. Their only aim is to amaze and excite the vulgar. . . . There is no doubt that in the American public there is a vast number of persons of vulgar taste and of puerile judgment. Yet this country is a large country, and it also has a large public that appreciates the artistic and despises the meretricious. It is a pity that the managers who seek to cater to the better public are so few."

THE AMERICAN SCULPTOR'S WIDENED FIELD.

IT was not so long ago that one could count on the fingers the names of living American sculptors of national reputation. But during recent years conditions have changed. The sculptor's field has greatly widened. More American young men than ever



MEMORIAL TO HENRY VILLARD.
By Karl Bitter.

before are taking up sculpture as a profession, while even foreign artists are seeking this country and are finding here a more inviting field for the practise of their art than that which they leave behind. Mr. Edward Hale Brush, a writer in *Current Literature*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

(October), attributes this condition in large part to the impetus given to the sculptural arts by recent international expositions held in this country. He writes:

"The Centennial Exhibition of 1876 was almost entirely barren of sculptural decoration, and the architecture of its buildings was almost ridiculous in character as compared with the noble structures which the architects have since designed for such expositions as those of Chicago and Buffalo, and which are now fast becoming realizations on the grounds of the next World's Fair, the greatest of all, which is soon to be held at St. Louis.

"Architects and sculptors agree in ascribing to a large extent the increased demand for the sculptor's art which has been so significant a development of the last five or ten years to the influence of the combination of sculptural and architectural effects at the Columbian Exposition at Chicago. That was an object-lesson. The sculptural decorations there displayed on so magnificent a scale were a revelation to millions who never saw what genius of a similar character had accomplished in the Old World. They not only inspired the multitudes for the time being and aided immeasurably in the creation of artistic sentiment, but they showed what might be done to beautify the communities of the land permanently by bringing sculpture to the aid of architecture. The same was true at Buffalo, where, owing to the advance which had been made after the Chicago Fair, it was possible to carry out a much more complete and harmonious sculptural scheme. It is significant that there are over eighty artists engaged on the monumental and architectural sculpture for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition."

The increasing use of sculpture in the adornment of public buildings and business structures has also widened the opportunities of American artists. Mr. Brush writes on this point:

"One may cite the Appellate Court Building, Madison Square, New York, with its sculpture symbolic of the different functions of the law, by French, Niehaus, Bitter, Bissell, Adams, Martiny, Ruckstuhl, Lopez, and others; the Exchange Court Building, with its heroic bronze statues of Hudson, Clinton, Stuyvesant, and Wolfe, by J. Massey Rhind; the Farmers' Deposit National Bank, Pittsburg, with symbolic figures representing Colonization, Mining, Electricity, etc., by the same sculptor; and the Commercial Trust Building, Jersey City, with sculpture by Charles Albert Lopez.

"The most notable of such instances, no doubt, is the new Pennsylvania State Capitol, with its elaborate sculptural decorations to cost $300,000, the execution of which has been entrusted to George Grey Barnard."

Mr. Brush goes on to speak of the efforts of rich Americans to encourage sculpture:

"As an instance of the patronage of the sculptor's art by the wealthy Americans of to-day may be mentioned J. Pierpont Morgan's commission to Andrew O'Connor to carry out an elaborate sculptural scheme for the private library building which this multimillionaire is to erect for the housing of his literary and artistic treasures. Other instances of the manner in which the captains of industry of twentieth-century America are contributing to the encouragement of this branch of art are the work for Biltmore and other Vanderbilt residences by Karl Bitter, and for the Elbridge T. Gerry mansion in New York by Isidore Konti; also the fountain by Mr. Konti for Greystone, the estate of Samuel Untermeyer at Yonkers, a place rendered historic by its having once been the residence of the late Gov. Samuel J. Tilden. Another notable instance of the employment of the sculptor's art in decoration of the grounds of a private estate is the garden at Georgian Court, owned by George J. Gould, Lakewood, N. J. This estate is notable not simply as the residence of a Gould, but as a home where the genius of architect and sculptor have combined to gratify and inspire in the same way that such talents working in combination on the buildings and grounds of our great expositions have done. The garden contains a fountain and other sculptural decorations by J. Massey Rhind."

THE SPIRIT OF THE ATLANTIC.
(For the St. Louis Exposition.)
By Isidore Konti.

The church, it seems, is also showing a much greater appreciation of sculptural art than in previous years. Some important work in statuary is being completed by Andrew O'Connor for St. Bartholomew's Church, New York. The pulpit of All Angels' Church, New York, by Karl Bitter, is a further example of the ecclesiastical use of sculpture in this country, and the same artist's memorial to Henry Villard is a notable example of monumental work. Mr. Brush writes in conclusion:

"Public sentiment has now reached a point in this country where it demands sculpture in connection with all buildings of dignity and importance. If a new bank is to be built, the directors note that a neighboring institution is dignified by its use, and instruct their architect not to leave such an important feature out of consideration. So with other buildings. Paris has adorned with sculpture its railway-stations, as well as its parks and boulevards and palaces. Why should not the great railway corporations of this country take the hint? The New York Central will have a great opportunity in building the magnificent New Central Depot to set an example in this respect. One of the finest architectural and sculptural effects at the Pan-American Exposition was the entrance from the railroad-station through the Propylæa, with its statues reproducing characters of antiquity. The chief portals of most modern cities are their railway-stations, and with the growth of the country in culture as well as wealth, these portals should become of a character to impress the visitor with the dignity and importance of the municipality he is about to enter.

"The Court of Honor at Chicago and the Court of Fountains at Buffalo were inspiring examples of what may be done through the union of sculpture and architecture to adorn in an ennobling manner the squares and parks and public buildings where great assemblages of people are accustomed to meet. At St. Louis the Cascades, with the Hall of Festivals, the Colonnade of States, and the Art Palace in the background, will furnish a spectacle whose beauty and magnificence will prompt the desire that such scenes might be not merely ephemeral and fleeting, but preserved in permanent form for the continual pleasure and inspiration of the people. It is doubtless some such desire as this which has led the management of the famous people's university on Chautauqua

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Lake to plan the construction of a Model Chautauqua. This Model Chautauqua will be in outward aspect and in many features a permanent exposition, giving the same kind of object-lessons year by year that the great expositions have furnished from time to time. The architecture of the summer city when it is reorganized and rebuilt will remind one of an exposition. With its beautiful Water Gate, instead of the present unsightly pier house, its Hall of Philosophy in marble, and with many other public structures and private dwellings reflecting the spirit of the exposition architecture, and employing the art of the sculptor in their adornment, it will seem that here indeed the lessons of Chicago, Paris, Buffalo, and St. Louis have been well learned."

THE PACIFIC COAST IN LITERATURE.

TWO distinct periods of activity, says Mr. Herbert Bashford, a writer in *The Atlantic Monthly*, "have marked the literary development of the Pacific Coast. The first was that in which Bret Harte made his early contributions to the world's enduring fiction and Joaquin Miller added a new note to American song. The second began with the completion of the transcontinental railroads, when the vast tide of immigration, flowing westward, had changed the Pacific slope from a mining region to one of commerce and agriculture. "The time that elapsed during this transformation," says Mr. Bashford, "defines clearly these two periods of literary development, the latter having assumed within the past decade its greatest activity." He continues:

"It would be highly difficult to convey even a slight idea of the wild turmoil that prevailed throughout the Far West during its rapid transition from a comparative wilderness to the prosperous commonwealth of the present day. Only those who participated in the fierce scramble for corner lots can fully comprehend the feverish conditions which existed on the western side of the continent during the days of its mushroom growth. . . . During the calm that followed after the stress of the boom days, when enterprise made sure of its footing and the social fabric became more closely woven, the impressive character of the country's scenic grandeur appealed to those whose eyes had been fixed upon false gods. When they walked no longer in the blinding glare of a golden idol that had impaired their spiritual vision, they beheld the beauty and majesty of the world about them. To this peculiar and growing sensitiveness to the subtle influences of nature, combined with increased educational advantages, may be attributed the present literary activity which is attracting attention to the Pacific Coast."

The extent to which climatic conditions and natural scenery may influence thought is problematic. Mr. Bashford holds it true, however, that these have produced an individual type of American on the Pacific Coast. He writes:

"While the States bordering on the Pacific are similar in many respects, they possess marked differences as regards landscape, climate, and natural resources. The Northwest and the Southwest are radically opposite. The one, wooded and mountainous, has a heavy rainfall and a rank vegetation, while the other is mainly a drought-haunted desert of cacti and shifting sands. Yet each arouses the emotions of a sensitive soul, the former by the splendor of its wintry peaks and magnificent inland waters, the latter because of the awful loneliness of its desolate and seemingly infinite levels. We find this feeling inspired by the desert expressed in the memorable line,—

God must have made thee in His anger, and forgot,

written by Madge Morris, and in the virile verses of Sharlot Hall, a true daughter of the 'land of little rain,' which Mary Austin so graphically describes, and to which the writings of Charles F. Lummis have called especial attention. This veritable wonderland, with its prehistoric ruins and solitary mesas, will without doubt figure more prominently in the nation's literature henceforth. These pictures of the burning deserts of the Southwest are in sharp contrast to those of the north Pacific, a section that has recently become more familiar to the reader of current fiction through the work of Eva Emery Dye and of Ella Higginson, the first a writer of historical romance, dealing with old Oregon and the days of Lewis and Clark, the latter a close observer of life and landscape in western Washington. Mrs. Higginson's verse and prose attest her passionate love of the evergreen hills of Puget Sound—the 'land of the snow pearls,' of solemn forests and dove-gray skies."

With a passing reference to the crowning glory of California scenery—those "minarets of snow," the Sierras—and their celebration in literature by Joaquin Miller, Bret Harte, and John Muir, Mr. Bashford goes on to consider another phase of Californian environment:

"The romance of early Spanish life, like the delicate fragrance of a trampled flower, lingers about the crumbling, ivy-clad walls of the missions—that dreamy, pastoral life in which mingled Old-World gaiety and Arcadian simplicity. Its delineation will in all probability receive hereafter from the writers of the West something of the consideration it so justly deserves. Mrs. Helen Hunt Jackson, whose name is held in deepest reverence by the people of California, among whom she passed the last days of her life, was the first to put this picturesque period of Spanish occupation into romantic fiction. She wrote with a noble purpose, and won the deep gratitude of a rapidly vanishing race. Of late the Franciscan brotherhood has found a most sympathetic historian in the poet Charles Warren Stoddard, who, together with Harte, Miller, Sill, Mulford, and others, was a notable figure in a once brilliant coterie. Mrs. Gertrude Atherton, a native Californian, has also depicted the manners and customs of the 'splendid, idle forties,' giving a vividness and dramatic strength to her characterization that savors less of romance than of reality. The social side of modern Western life has of late engaged the attention of Mrs. Atherton. Its complex nature offers a subject of keen interest to the literary vivisectionist. The growing tendency toward conservatism and conformity to the established usages of polite society, caused by the rapidly increasing population from the Eastern States, conflicts sharply with the bold independence and pronounced unconventionality of the pioneer period. This opposition must necessarily afford such contrast and variety in social life as to make it a thoroughly absorbing study to the analytical mind. The spirit of this struggle is voiced in many of the poems of Edward Rowland Sill, who at the time of his death was associated with the University of California."

The clash of agricultural and corporate interests in California found very notable expression in Frank Norris's novel, "The Octopus." Mr. Norris himself was one of several writers who have been connected with San Francisco journalism. We quote further:

"Mr. George Hamlin Fitch, Mr. Jerome A. Hart, and Mr. Bailey Millard, all associated with representative journals of San Francisco, have done much to encourage a distinctively Western literature, and, moreover, have helped to create public interest in the work of local writers. These literary editors, each of whom recognizes the province of the critic and never mistakes it for that of the cynic, have hailed new talent with something of the delight of the prospector who suddenly discovers a gold nugget. If secrets should be revealed concerning the advent of several well-known Californians into the realm of letters, doubtless others aside from Mr. Edwin Markham, to whom recognition came tardily tho with deserving heartiness, might confess their great indebtedness to certain appreciative reviewers of the San Francisco press. . . . The creative ability displayed by Mr. London is a most encouraging sign, indicative of the prevalent desire among the majority of Western writers to avoid what the author of 'The Son of the Wolf' defines as 'the musty grip of the past'—to get clean away from ancient restrictions and stereotyped forms. 'I do not want to write literature; I want to write life,' said Frank Norris early in his career, voicing the sentiment of those who prefer to look at the world through their own eyes, rather than to accept with faith the views of men whose crumbling tombs mark the highway of the centuries."

"Perhaps I have dwelt too strongly upon scenic grandeur as a factor of literary growth," says Mr. Bashford in conclusion, "but vast forests, icy summits, somber cañons, and beetling cliffs must stimulate the imaginative powers, and lead to creative effort. What has been accomplished thus far by the writers mentioned surely offers glorious promise of future achievement—of work, if

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

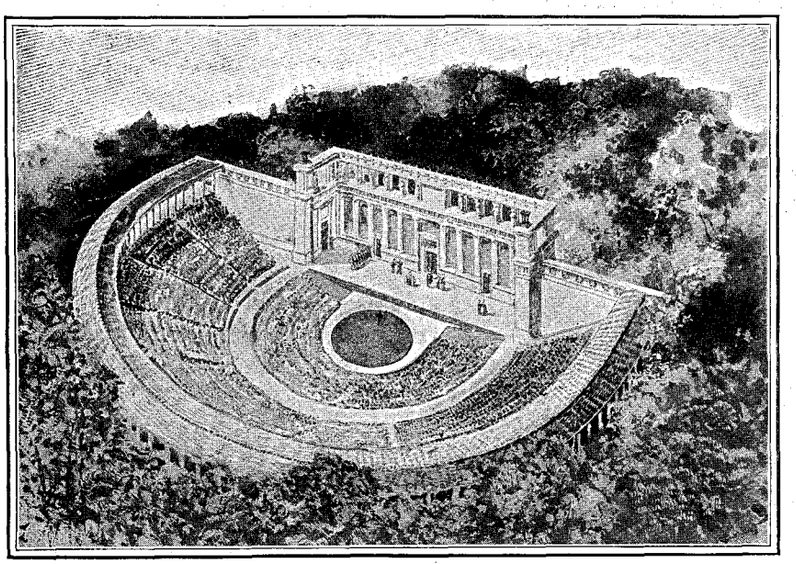
I may be so bold as to prophesy, that shall draw its freshness and color from California's sun-clad hills, and its strength and beauty from the white radiance of her eternal peaks."

THE GREEK AMPHITHEATER AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA.

AN almost perfect reproduction of the classic Dionysian Theater at Epidaurus, in Greece, has been presented to the University of California by William R. Hearst. The structure was dedicated on September 24, in the presence of 2,000 students and a great throng of men and women of political, collegiate, and social distinction. Addresses were made by President Benjamin Ide Wheeler, Mr. Hearst, and Mr. Ben Weed, a graduate of the University; and a performance of Aristophanes's "Birds" was given by the students. Mr. Hearst's paper, the New York *American*, says of the opening ceremonies:

"This festival is absolutely unique not only in the annals of Berkeley, but in college life throughout America, for it marks the completion of a structure that is without parallel in this country, and it is not an exaggeration to add that it can not be duplicated by the architectural marvels of the Old World.

"The site in its perfect adaptability to outdoor dramatic presentations, both as to acoustic properties and scenic effects, was a marvelous and eloquent suggestion of nature herself, but it was not until the silent appeal touched the imagination of Ben Weed, of the class of '94, that the gift was accepted and put to the use for which it seems to have been created from the beginning.



OPEN-AIR THEATER PRESENTED TO THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA BY W. R. HEARST.

"Since that time theatrical performances of the graduating class of each year have been witnessed by thousands, sitting on the grass covering the sloping walls of a huge circular depression under the shade of an eucalyptus grove. . . . . .

"The nearest approach to the outdoor theater, of which not only Berkeley but America can justly be proud, is to be found at Nismes, in the south of France, and at Oxford, England. The first has become scarcely more than a ruin, and the second is so vastly inferior in point of size and magnificence of execution as to almost preclude rational comparison.

"The completed structure is made up of two distinct parts, the stage corresponding to the classic logeum and the auditorium being a reproduction of the Greek theatron. The former is 122 feet long by a depth of 28 feet and surrounded by a solid concrete wall 42 feet in height. This is enriched by a complete classic order of Greek doric columns with stylobate and entablature pierced by five entrances and its ends forming two massive pylons. The theater proper is semicircular in form and 254 feet in diameter, and is divided into two concentric tiers of seats. The first series of these are built around a level circle fifty feet in diameter and five and one half feet below the level of the stage, corresponding accordingly to the portion of the ancient Greek structures devoted to the choruses and orchestra. Without this circle the seats slope up gradually until the stage level is reached at a circle corresponding in diameter to the terminal pylons of the stage walls. This line is marked architecturally by an aisle anciently called the diazoma extending around the semicircle of seats between the orchestra and the topmost circle."

THE SUPERNATURAL ELEMENT IN ART.

"THE question of realism in art," writes Mr. Bliss Carman, "must surely be one of quantity and proportion." Every one must agree, it appears to Mr. Carman, that a certain amount of realism is needed; that it is the business of art to create a mimic world in which we may take delight. But he is equally sure that this is not the whole business of art. He writes (in *The Literary World*, Boston) in part as follows:

"Perhaps our first pleasure in art is a childish delight at its verisimilitude. 'How true to life,' we exclaim, as the eye recognizes in the human creation a likeness to something in the outward world. Unmitigated realism would in truth give us nothing else. And the pleasure which a great many people get from current fiction and contemporary art depends on having this very simple and childish sense gratified. They like stories about places that are familiar to them, and concerning types of character entirely within their range of comprehension. Anything exceptional and unusual demands an effort of the imagination before it can be appreciated; and this effort the average mind is unwilling to make—so lethargic and timid are we for the most part in facing the unknown.

"But the best art and literature are always exceptional. There is always a quality of adventure in them. They represent the courageous daring of the artist in creating new forms, in propounding new truths, in establishing newer and nobler standards of conduct and enjoyment. They reflect the progress of humanity. Not only that; they foretell and direct progress. All the ideals which humanity has put in practise with so much pains and toil were first enunciated by the artist, and by him presented to us in alluring and intelligible shape. It is never enough, and it never has been enough, that the arts should give us only images of things we know, and proclaim accepted truths. . . . . If art were no more than an imitation of nature in faithful guise, it would surely never have been born. Certainly it could never have attained any exalted place in our esteem such as we have accorded it; nor could it have wielded that incalculable influence which we know it has always possessed. It is only because art and literature are supernatural that they pull at our hearts forever. It is only because they partake at times of the superhuman, deriving an inspiration we know not whence, that they offer us an unfailing source of refreshment and power. They embody for us average men and women suggestions for life more fair and perfect than ever occurred to us. They not only indicate an existence more worthy and beautiful than our own, they actually portray it. That is why we enjoy them; and that is the only reason that we enjoy them without satiety. Once given the perilous gift of self-consciousness, the large, slow contentment of nature is no longer possible. We must have ideals, however faulty, and beliefs and opinions, however erroneous. These beliefs and ideals it has always been the destiny of art to embody. That is the one great business of art. And as our beliefs and ideals grow with our growth, they find new housing for themselves first of all in the arts.

"Realism, then, is essential, but it is not everything. The palace of art is built to house a more admirable company than any of our present acquaintance. They may even seem at times almost more than human. And yet they must remain like ourselves, and the palace must remain a possible palace, else we lose interest. The soul can only be touched with emulation by what comes within range of its own power. Art must be realistic, or it will have no hold on our interest; it must be more than realistic, or it

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

will not be able to make that hold permanent. It must present the ideal at least as vividly as it does the real, for the one is as important as the other."

"RAGTIME" AND ROYALTY.

ORDINARY mortals have no longer any cause to be ashamed of a predilection in favor of "ragtime" music. It has been indorsed by royalty! John Philip Sousa, the celebrated band leader, has recently expressed himself in Chicago as follows:

"Ragtime is an established feature of American music; it will never die, any more than 'Faust' and the great operas will die. Of course I do not mean to compare them musically, but ragtime has become as firmly established as the others, and can no longer be classed as a craze in music. Nearly everybody likes ragtime. King Edward VII. liked it so well that he asked us to play more of it, and we gave him 'Smoky Moke' and 'Georgia Camp-Meeting.' Emperor William and the Czar were also converted to ragtime. It is just as popular everywhere as it ever was, and I see no reason why it should not remain in favor as long as music is played."

The Chicago *Tribune* remarks that Mr. Sousa's reasoning shows him to be "better as a bandmaster than as a musical observer."

THE ELEVATION OF RAGTIME.
—Crane in the New York *Times*.

Ragtime, it thinks, "may last a little longer, for it is the day of the ragtime, the two-step, and the coon song; but the musical comedy, itself wearing out, has given them their finishing blow, and they will soon pass and be forgotten." The New York *Times*, however, comes to a different conclusion:

"One of the most important functions of music is to give pleasure, and if ragtime pleases, why should it not last and give pleasure to future generations? Those who prefer what the East Side critic of the park concerts characterized as 'misery music' can usually get it and doubtless will continue to prefer it to the more popular varieties of song and dance music; and as comparatively few of these people will be likely to attend the court concerts at Windsor, Berlin, or St. Petersburg, it is not probable that very many of those for whom ragtime is distasteful will have to profess admiration for it out of respect to royalty."

The Chicago *Record Herald* comments:

"There is probably reason tucked away in the deep philosophy of things why sovereigns should take kindly to ragtime. King Edward, for instance, is dallying with a syncopated cabinet just at the present time. Emperor William can not possibly miss the genuine accent when the Reichstag meets again with Herr Bebel well up in a front seat. The Czar's two favorite tunes, 'Go 'Way from Manchuria' and 'We're Having a Regular Balkan Time,' are both open to suspicion as to their musical orthodoxy. When it comes to other crowned heads, Leopold of Belgium, Peter of Servia, Abdul Hamid of Turkey, and our own Sultan of Sulu himself can certainly supply words on demand for the raggedest of ragtime tunes.

"All of which goes to prove the point that the critics might as well give up at once and let royal ragtime rule where it will. Certainly it can need no better prime minister than John Philip Sousa, official purveyor of ragtime to their sovereign majesties, Edward, William, Nicholas, and the people of the United States of America."

A PRECURSOR OF OMAR KHAYYAM.

A BOOK which is declared to be of "quite extraordinary literary interest and significance" is published in New York under the title, "The Quatrains of Abu'l-Ala." Abu'l-Ala'l-Märri was an Arab poet and philosopher born in 974 A.D., and antedating Omar Khayyam by half a century. The quatrains, which are now translated into English for the first time by Ameen F. Rihani, a young Syrian living in this country, bear a striking resemblance to those of Omar. In fact, Mr. Rihani goes so far as to say that, in his opinion, Omar was "an imitator or a disciple" of Abu'l-Ala. He says further:

"Whoever will take the trouble to read Omar Khayyam in conjunction with what is here translated of Abu'l-Ala can not fail, if he discern rightly, to see that the skepticism and pessimism of Omar are, to a great extent, imported from Märrah [Abu'l-Ala's birthplace]. In his religious opinions the Arabian philosopher is far more outspoken than the Persian poet. I do not say that Omar was a plagiarist, but I say this: Just as Voltaire, for instance, acquired most of his liberal and skeptical views from Hobbes, Locke, and Bayle, so did Omar acquire his from Abu'l-Ala."

We quote a few quatrains from the book, leaving the reader to draw his own conclusions in regard to Mr. Rihani's hypothesis:

Tread lightly, for a thousand hearts unseen
Might now be beating in this misty green;
Here are the herbs that once were pretty cheeks,
Here the remains of those that once have been.

The door of Certainty we can't unlock,
But we can knock and guess and guess and knock:
Night quickly carries us upon its Sail,
Ship-like, but where, O Night-ship, is thy dock?

How like so many coins in Fate's big hand
We are, and Fate will always lavish and
Alas! the good Coin is so quickly spent,
While all the bad Coins linger in the land.

Life's mystic curtain, held by Destiny,
Its darkest shadow now casts over me;
It rises—and behold, I act my part;
It falls—and who knows what and where I'll be?

If prayers produce among us this rich crop
Of vice, abandon prayers and wed the cup;
Drink, whilst thou art of this Mortality,
When dead thou mayst not ever taste a drop.

How many preachers from the pulpits preach,
How many prophets rose from sleep to teach?
They prayed, and slayed, and passed away, and yet
Our ills are like the pebbles on the beach!

O pitch my tent upon the desert sand,
Far from the fawner and the carper's land.
Some think me pious, rich and learned, too,
But they between all these and me e'er stand.

The few among us are the Sparks that prance
Upon the top within the Cup of Chance;
They quickly rise and quickly disappear,
And when you shake the cup again they dance.

My Goal's the grave, my Hours are my good steed,
My Life the road on which I blindly speed;
A little while and then the One unseen
Strikes, and behold! I'm but a sapless weed.

Farewell, my day! Thy like will never dawn
Upon this sightless face, once thou art gone—
I'm always falling and will only rise
When I descend into the grave forlorn.

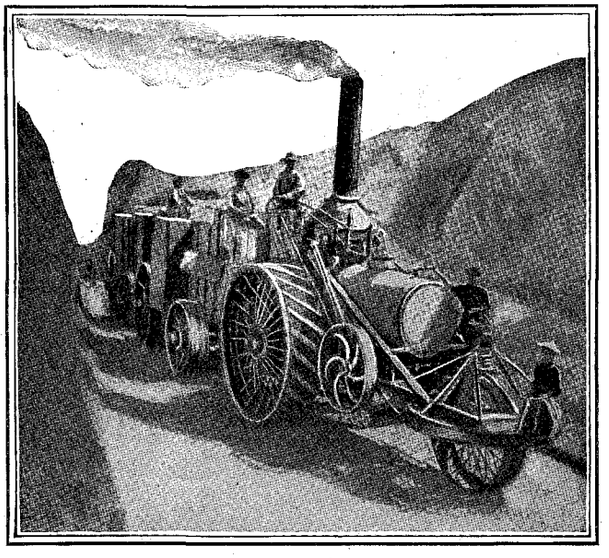
PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

THE TRANSFERENCE OF PAIN.

PAIN is now usually regarded as a signal of warning—a notification to the person who feels it that something is out of gear in the affected region. That pain should serve this purpose, it is evidently necessary that it should be easily placed. Yet all physicians, and many other persons, are now familiar with the fact that occasionally pain appears not in the place that is out of order, but in some other part of the body. Especially is this the case where disease of some internal organ shows itself by pain on the surface of the body, perhaps at a considerable distance. Sometimes, too, irritation of an external part of the body may produce sensation or twitching in some distant part. Sensations of this kind have been variously spoken of as "referred" or "sympathetic," and it has been shown that some obscure pains in disease can be thus explained. They have been responsible also sometimes for incorrect diagnosis and even for unnecessary surgical operations. Says an editorial writer in *The Lancet* (London, September 12), writing on the subject:

"It has been universally recognized for many years that irritation of the peripheral extremity of one branch of a nerve may cause pain to be felt, not at the place where the irritation exists, but in the area of distribution of some other branch of the same nerve or nerve root. . . . Dr. Henry Head has done good service more recently in calling attention to this pain reference and by systematizing our knowledge on the subject, for he showed that each cutaneous nerve was associated with the nerve-supply of certain internal organs and structures, and thus he laid down definite rules for the attribution of referred cutaneous pain to its proper source. Various explanations have been advanced to account for this transference of pain. According to one theory, it is explicable simply by induction of a current in adjacent fibers in a manner comparable to the electrical induction in two adjacent but unconnected wires. Certain physiological experiments appear to favor this explanation, but it is probably not correct. According to another explanation, the nervous center, spinal or cerebral, which receives the afferent impulses is so unduly excited that in its disturbed condition it attributes the afferent impulse to the wrong afferent nerve. Yet another theory suggests that the transference takes place in a still higher plane—namely, in the sensorium itself."



TRACTION-ENGINE IN THE MOJAVE DESERT CONVEYING CALCIUM BORATE.

But whatever the explanation of the phenomenon, the writer shows that it is of undoubted use to the organism, for the internal structures are often themselves incapable of feeling pain, and hence "sympathetic" pains may be looked upon as warnings given in their behalf by another part of the organism. Says the writer:

"Mr. C. W. Mansell Moullin . . . brings out this point very clearly, for he shows that ulceration and gangrene of the stomach and intestine need not of themselves give rise to any painful sensation; that the bowel may be cut and sutured, and that operations may be performed on many other abdominal viscera without causing any pain; but that the abdominal wall is extremely sensitive, an inflammation of it or traction on it causing acute pain."

Further instances are the curious sensitiveness of certain regions of the skin in appendicitis, which is a case of "referred pain," and the muscular stiffness or rigidity which is a symptom of some diseases of the internal organs and which is an analogous phenomenon. The writer concludes:

"The importance in diagnosis of this intimate connection between deep-lying structures and the cutaneous and muscular nerves of the part is obviously great and the value of such signs as localized pain and tenderness is especially appreciated by those who devote much attention to abdominal surgery. Yet there is some liability that mistakes may be made in diagnosis by ignoring other possible explanations of pain which may belong to another department of medicine."

Evidently the up-to-date physician must now inquire, when his patient reports pain in some definite region of the body, whether this pain may not be "sympathetic" or "referred," and indicate trouble, not in the part itself, but in some distant region which has manifested it thus indirectly because of the inadequacy of its own nerve-connections.

A TRACTION-ENGINE IN THE DESERT.

THE rich mineral products of the arid regions of the Far West, known as Death Valley and the Mojave Desert, are now rendered available to man by means of mechanical traction. Says a writer in *Popular Mechanics*:

"Horses and mules fell dead in the air of fire, and until the traction-engine rolled out upon the burning sand, the greatest difficulty was experienced in reaching the sources of vast wealth that lie in these arid regions. The sun does not hurt the traction-engine, which can penetrate every part of the Mojave Desert and Death Valley. As a result, new fields of wealth have been opened up and already great shipments of products are being made from the hitherto regarded impenetrable parts of these desert lands. Borax and salt in huge quantities are brought from out the strange regions and shipped to all parts of America."

In describing the traction-engine used in this work, *Enterprise* says:

"The traction-engine is a giant in stature, from 15 to 18 feet in height, and is of the triwheel type, having two immense driving wheels over 8 feet in diameter, and augmented by a smaller steering-wheel located in front of the drivers. These huge wheels vary in width from 24 to 60 inches, the breadth depending upon the nature of the country to be traversed. They must necessarily be of extreme strength; the tires, manufactured of ⅞-inch open hearth steel, are supported from the massive hub by numerous steel spokes adjusted after the manner of a bicycle wheel. The axle is of 6-inch steel, for, besides supporting the weight of many tons, the pulling-tackle is attached directly to it, which assures the greatest tractive force at the least expenditure of power. The boiler is a modification of the vertical and horizontal, while the firebox is similar to that of the locomotive. Horizontal boilers were first employed, but were found impracticable in a mountainous country, and their use was superseded by one of a more equable tendency. Chain gears were utilized in some of the older types of engines, but because of their inflexibility they were discarded, and in the modern machines steel-cog gearing is employed as more stable and enduring. By far the greatest achievement of this titantic automobile is the ponderous, yet delicate, steering apparatus, which is so nicely adjusted that a child can manipulate it. Twenty steel balls, three-quarters of an inch in size, constitute the ball-bearing friction portion of the gear, and through its agency

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

this bulk of animated steel is extremely tractable, its maneuvering being remarkable for such a ponderous mass."

DEODORIZATION OF PETROLEUM.

THE increasing use of the naphtha-engine, whether in motor vehicles, in launches, or elsewhere, makes the question of the deodorization of petroleum products a serious one. As applied to illuminating-oils, it has been solved satisfactorily enough for the ordinary user—no one now is offended by the smell of kerosene unless it is on his own hands or clothes; but the "essence" used in motors is very offensive. Says a French writer, M. Joseph Girard, who contributes an article on this subject to *La Nature* (Paris, August 22):

"Crude petroleum . . . contains not only the mineral illuminating-oils (refined petroleum), but also petroleum-ether and petroleum-essence, which are lighter than these oils, and numerous products of higher density, such as paraffin, vaseline, and the waxes used for oiling machinery, for making candles, pomades, unguents, etc., and generally as substitutes for the vegetable oils.

"Unfortunately petroleum has a very bad odor . . .; Russian petroleum, which is much used in France, smells much worse even than American petroleum. Rectification by distillation affects the odor little and often diminishes the illuminating power; we must, then, in the particular case of illuminating-oils, neglect the qualities of color and limpidity and seek only to suppress the odorous exhalations and the bases that emit the dangerous vapors. . . . . .

"Whoever wishes to get rid of the odor of petroleum in his apartment may seek to replace it by the agreeable perfume of some volatile substance. He will obtain this result easily by adding to the mineral oil of his lamp about fifteen grams [about half an ounce] of acetate of amyl; but aromatic substances are very often high-priced, and their addition to petroleum is not a commercial solution of the problem.

"In practical manuals two methods of deodorization are indicated, which I find are either too onerous or too difficult. The first consists of numerous treatments with anhydrous zinc chlorid. . . . The other is based on the action of sulfuric acid and permanganate of potassium, which requires many precautions to avoid too great elevation of temperature.

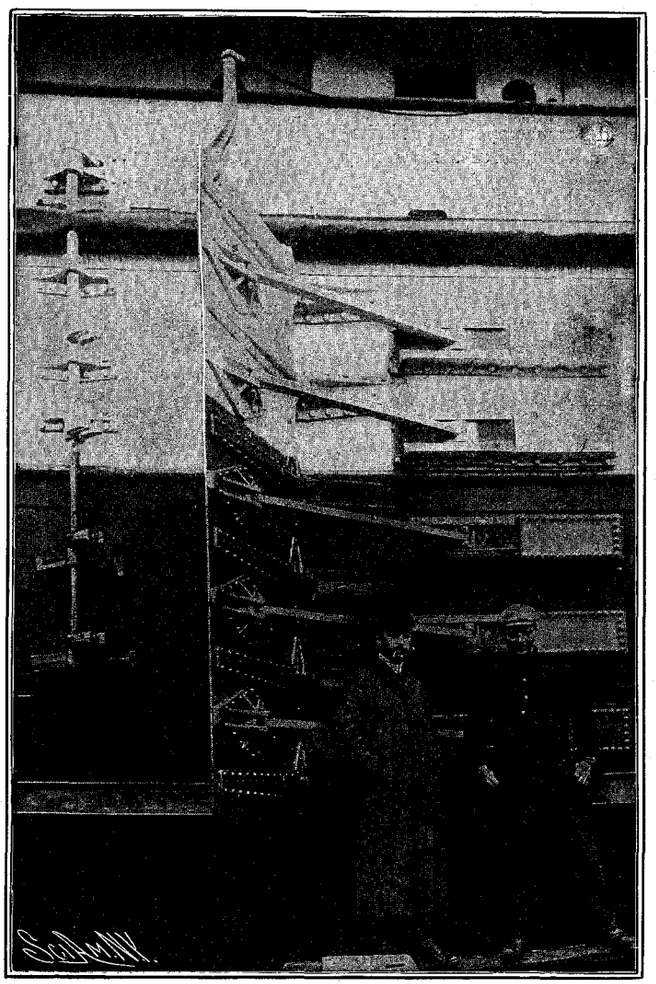
"Villon has published a somewhat complicated process for decolorizing and deodorizing heavy mineral oils, which may be applied also to illuminating-oils. It consists in simultaneous treatments with sulfuric acid, caustic soda, anhydrous zinc chlorid, and sodium hypochlorite. . . . . .

"M. Charles Henry has indicated a method of deodorization which is very practical, being both rapid and cheap. To 100 kilograms [220 pounds] of petroleum he adds 20 [44 pounds] of water, 1.5 [3⅓ pounds] of massicot, or lead oxid, and 9 [20 pounds] of caustic potash. The whole is shaken for about an hour and then decanted; the oil thus treated will be absolutely inodorous. . .

"I will say in closing that we may obtain colorless and odorless petroleum essences, very rich in combustible products, by methods of filtration yet unknown or little known. It seems indispensable to solve this question of the suppression of odor, so important to the petroleum industry. We can easily bear the feeble smell that comes from a lamp, but we really suffer from breathing the evil-smelling and irritant vapors that escape from gasoline vehicles, which furnish an eternal argument to the enemies of automobolism."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A BRAKE FOR SHIPS.

WHY should not a ship as well as a land vehicle be provided with a brake? Every country stage has one, and yet the modern "ocean greyhound," which forges through the water at almost railway speed, has no other way of stopping than by reversing the motive power. This is apparently not to be the case much longer. Already the Canadian Government has equipped one of its vessels—the steamer *Eureka*, plying on inland waters—with a ship-brake; and the nature and operation of the device is shown in *The Scientific American* (September 19). Says this paper:



SHIP-BRAKE FOR PREVENTING COLLISIONS AT SEA.

Courtesy of *The Scientific American* (New York).

"As the name indicates, the brake is intended to check the speed of a vessel. It can also be utilized to assist in turning about in a limited shipway. During a recent trial made in the St. Lawrence River, near Montreal, the steamer was driven ahead at an indicated speed of eleven knots an hour. Steam was then shut off, and, simultaneously, the brake on each side opened. The vessel came to a full stop within a distance equal to her own length. The brakes were then closed, the vessel sent ahead until the original rate of speed was attained, when the engines were reversed and the brakes opened, with the result that all headway ceased after she had gone but fifty feet—about half her length. In maneuvering the *Eureka* at full speed, she was turned also within her own length, with one brake thrown open. An examination of the hull and brake mechanism after the tests showed apparently no harmful strain or other damage, and in operating the brake, no jar or vibration was observable by those on board.

"This new form of brake, as will be seen from the illustration, is placed on the sides of the hull, and in its construction and method of attachment to the ship resembles somewhat an ordinary rudder. It extends downward from the extreme load line of the vessel to the bilge-keel, convenience of stowing and handling the necessary area being secured by making the brake relatively deep in proportion to its width. The 'gate,' as it is called, consists of a stout plate of steel, heavily reenforced, which is hinged vertically to the vessel, and normally, when not in use, is folded snugly against the side of the ship. A series of heavy steel struts are pivotally at-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

tached to the back of the gate near its outer edge, and also to a series of sliding-plates which are arranged to move horizontally in covered ways built into the structure of the hull. When the gate is folded forward against the side of the ship, the sliding-plates are, of course, at the forward end of the covered ways, but as the gate is released, and thrown open by the pressure of the water as the ship travels forward, the sliding-plates travel backward in their pockets and compress the water that is contained within the covered ways. At the rear end of these ways is a number of orifices, which allow the water to escape gradually as the gate, in opening, pushes the slides backward. The forward edge of the gate is secured in place, when the brake is not in action, by a series of catches arranged on a vertical shaft. The rod on which the gate is hinged is provided with a bevel-gear by which the gate may be started to open. The method of operation is as follows: When it is desired to stop the vessel suddenly, as in the event of a collision or when making a landing, the catches that hold the forward ends of the gate are released, and by means of the bevel-gear, the gate is slightly opened. The pressure of the water then catches on the forward edge of the gate, swings it out to the full-open position, sudden jar or shock being prevented by means of the water-cushions at the back of the slides. The movement of the brake can be controlled entirely either from the bridge or from the engine-room, as may be desired."

PICTURES OF MOVING OBJECTS.

HOW can a moving object best be delineated in a picture so as to convey the idea of motion? This question has been often debated, especially since the introduction of instantaneous photography has shown that unsuspected attitudes are assumed by animals in the course of motion. The problem to be solved has usually taken the form of a question whether or not these odd attitudes should or should not be represented in pictures. In a recent article in the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, August 29), M. René de Saussure approaches the subject from another standpoint. He considers, not the complicated movements of living creatures, but some of the simplest mechanical motions, and tries to show artists that the fundamental laws of geometry must be duly regarded in depicting them. Geometry, he says, is already in common use by artists in the study of perspective; they will also find it indispensable in studying the laws that govern the appearance of moving bodies. Says M. de Saussure further:

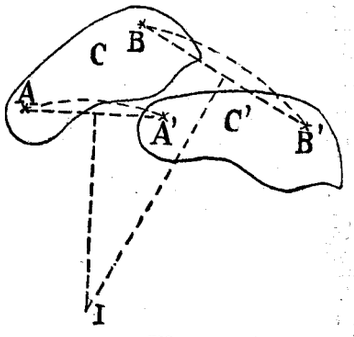


FIG. 1.

"From the purely geometric point of view we may consider the movement of a body as a series of positions occupied successively by that body; and, as a curve is a series of identical points, so a movement is but a series of identical bodies. Thus, for example, the right line of geometry may be defined as the simplest line that passes through two given points; in like manner the fundamental movement would be the simplest movement passing through two identical bodies occupying positions arbitrarily assigned."

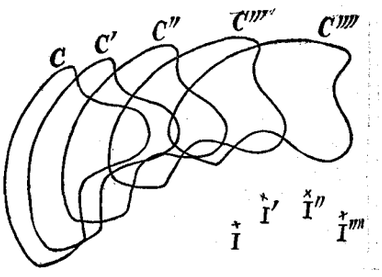


FIG. 2.

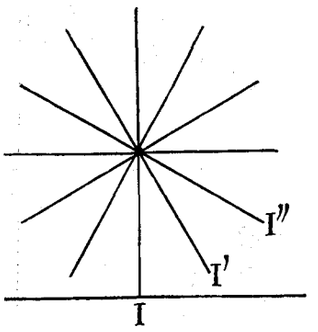


FIG. 3.

In a plane surface, which is what artists have to deal with, the simplest motion, the writer tells us, is always a rotation. Thus, as shown in Fig. 1, a body can always be made to pass from one position to another by rotation around a properly chosen center, and a prolonged motion of any kind, as in Fig. 2, may be regarded as a series of small rotations about successive centers (I, I', I'', etc.). To quote again:

"Let us take the case of a rimless wheel rolling on the ground; here the series of rotations is manifest. If I is the end of the spoke that touches the ground (Fig. 3), we see that the wheel pivots about the point I until the following spoke I' touches the ground. . . . The wheel thus effects a series of small rotations about the extremity of each of its spokes, and the center of each of these rotations is the momentary point of contact of the wheel with the ground. This is true no matter how many spokes there may be; and the more spokes, the shorter are the rotations. If the spokes are so many that their ends touch, they form a rim around the wheel, and we have an ordinary carriage-wheel, which, far from turning around its hub, rotates continually around its point of contact with the ground.

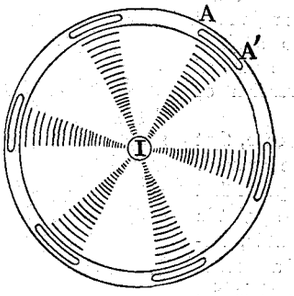


FIG. 4.—A SLOWLY MOVING FLY-WHEEL.

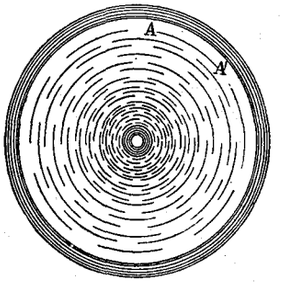


FIG. 5.—RAPIDLY MOVING FLY-WHEEL.

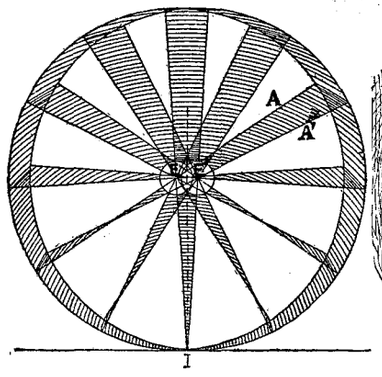


FIG. 6.

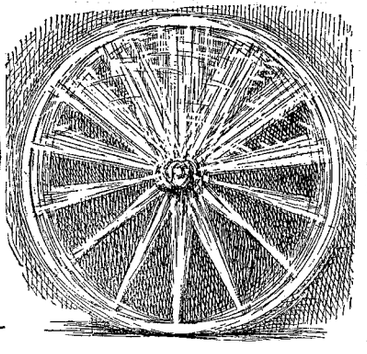


FIG. 7.

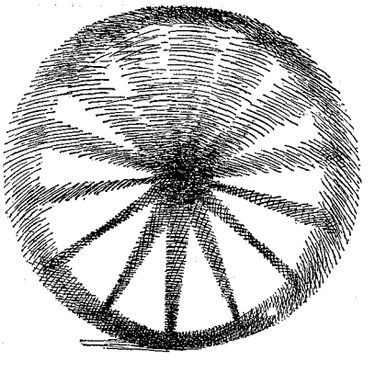


FIG. 8.

DIAGRAMS OF MOVING CARRIAGE-WHEELS.

"Since every plane movement may be regarded as a rotation (during a sufficiently short time), the representation of a body in movement is that of a rotating body . . . and the motion

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

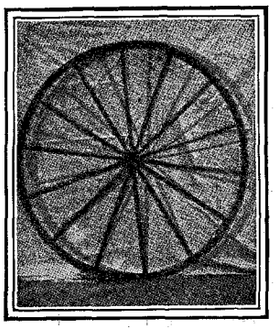


FIG. 9.—ROLLING WHEEL.

(Two successive photographs on same plate.)

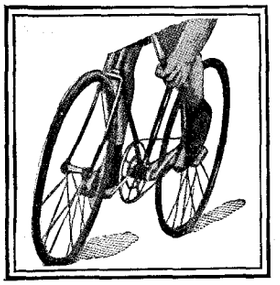


FIG. 11.—MOVING BICYCLE.

of every point in it is more rapid as it is further from the center of rotation; . . . the result is that the parts near the fixed point show clearly, as their movement is relatively slow, while those farthest from it are blurred, because theirs is more rapid. . . . . .

"To represent a moving body, it is sufficient to determine the point that remains still, then to rotate the body slightly about this point; the clear and the blurred parts will then show plainly.

"Take the simplest case, that of a fly-wheel, which may be considered as a wheel that turns only about its hub. . . . If we turn it a little way, each spoke will turn through the same angle; the different points on a spoke will describe arcs of circles around the hub, and by tracing these arcs for a sufficient number of points we shall obtain a geometric image of the moving wheel. We see that the central part is clear, while the outer parts are blurred (Fig. 4). . . . . .

"We have not yet indicated the angle through which the wheel must be turned to give an impression of its speed. We must remember that when the retina receives a luminous impression this impression persists for about a twentieth of a second. Thus what our eye perceives is the different positions occupied by the wheel during a twentieth of a second. . . . The angle will then be greater as the wheel turns faster, and if it turns rapidly, the angle may be greater than that between two spokes. We shall then have a drawing like that of Fig. 5, which will give the impression of rapid rotation.

"Take now a more complicated case, that of a carriage-wheel rolling on the ground. We have seen that in this case the point that remains at rest for an instant is the point in contact with the ground (Fig. 6)—that is, during a very short time (a twentieth of a second, for instance) the motion of the wheel is the same as if it turned as a whole about the point *I*. . . . Suppose that the carriage is moving at a rate of 10 kilometers [6.2 miles] an hour; the hub of the wheel will then also move 10 kilometers an hour—that is, in the twentieth of a second it will go forward about 15 centimeters [6 inches]. . . . We shall thus get the drawing shown in Fig. 6, whose geometrical preciseness may be softened, as in Figs. 7 and 8. These show that the bottom of the wheel is clearer than the upper parts. . . . The hub and the rim, which are circular in repose, appear oval during the movement.

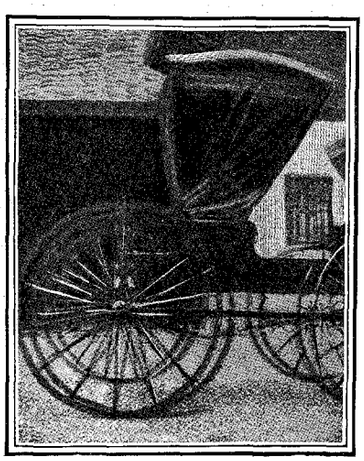


FIG. 10.—CARRIAGE IN MOTION.

(Two successive photographs on same plate.)

"We shall reach the same result by taking two photographs on the same plate, a twentieth of a second apart, obtaining a picture like that of Fig. 9. . . . Fig. 10 shows a carriage in motion; the photograph indicates clearly that the body of the carriage moves horizontally from left to right, while the wheels rotate about their points of contact with the ground. We should obtain a still better representation of the motion by taking, not two, but three or four instantaneous photographs during a twentieth of a second.

"Fig. 11, taken from an illustrated journal, represents an instantaneous photograph of a bicycle in motion. As the spokes of the wheels are very slender, the sensitive plate has only reproduced the lower spokes, whose movement is slow, while the upper ones have completely disappeared, owing to their rapid motion."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

The Poison of Delirium.—It has been generally supposed that acute mania is due to some kind of brain-poisoning, perhaps from a toxin in the blood. Some confirmation of this theory has been found by a German experimenter, H. Berger, whose investigations are thus described in *The Medical News* (August 29):

"The first of these trials were performed by the author on himself. He injected at intervals serum, blood, and cerebrospinal fluid from a patient suffering from acute dementia with hallucinations, without the least effect. This seems to show that the toxin, if present, must already be firmly united with the cerebral cells before the acute symptoms appear. In the belief that the toxin may have been found during the prodromal stage, the author also injected subcutaneously blood from a patient who was developing symptoms [of dementia]. No effect was seen, but blood taken from the same patient four weeks later, during a fresh attack, and injected, was shortly followed by vertigo, and later by cardiac palpitation, cerebral pressure, and a marked feeling of fear. All these symptoms subsided on the following day. A similar experiment with the blood taken from a more advanced case in a condition of stupor at the time was also followed by results which were much more marked and severe and did not subside for a week. The experiments were then continued on animals and a basis secured for further investigation in regard to the changes which specific toxins contained in the circulating blood may cause in the central nervous system."

High Railway Speeds.—In records of various fast railway runs throughout the country it has been commonly stated that a speed of one hundred miles per hour has been reached, or even exceeded. A test on the Pennsylvania road not long ago, as reported in *The Railway and Engineering Review* (Chicago, September 5), indicates that such speed is difficult to attain with a commercial locomotive. Says that paper:

"One of the fastest engines of that company, under the most favorable circumstances, was not able to reach that rate even when running light. The trial was made on a twenty-five mile stretch of track in very fine condition, with a slightly descending grade, at the foot of which was a mile of absolutely level track equipped with electric circuit-breakers connected with a recording apparatus spaced by steel-tape measurements. The chronograph used was one of great accuracy, but under such conditions the best that could be done over that mile was at the rate of 95.1 miles per hour. The trial started with eight coaches and with each succeeding failure to obtain the desired record they were dropped one by one until finally the engine alone was used, and the above rate was the best reached with several trials. It may well be doubted, therefore, whether the hundred-mile-an-hour rate has ever been attained except in extremely rare instances, if at all. The liability of inaccuracy in estimating speeds with stop-watches, observation of mile posts, etc., was referred to in our issue of June 20, 1903."

"No branch of science has ever been so widely popular," says *Engineering* (London), "as that relating to the novel radiations and emanations, the particulars of which have followed one another in rapid succession since Roentgen announced his discovery. The mystery which so far surrounds the subject may account for a good deal of the universal interest taken in these emanations. For the demonstrations themselves are far from attractive on the whole, and the speculations, and bewildering energy estimates based upon them, leave the general public under the impression that we should have done better, perhaps, if we had—acknowledging our ignorance—adhered to the term '*x*-rays.'"

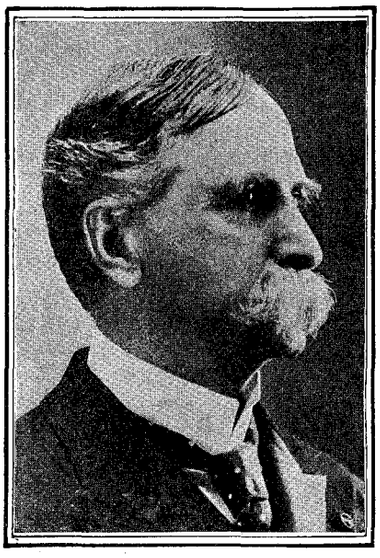
PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

THE BATTLE FOR RELIGIOUS LIBERTY IN SOUTH AMERICA.

A MOVEMENT profoundly affecting the cause of religious liberty in South America has been initiated and brought to issue by the Rev. John Lee, a Methodist clergyman of Chicago. With the support of the highest dignitaries of the Presbyterian, Congregationalist, Episcopal, and Methodist churches in this country, Mr. Lee has induced the governments of the United States, Great Britain, and Germany to instruct their respective ministers at Lima, Peru, to urge upon the Peruvian Government a repeal of the laws prohibiting Protestant worship. Under existing conditions, the Protestants of Peru, as well as of Ecuador and Bolivia, are compelled to conduct their services as "private affairs," and public religious gatherings are not permitted unless conducted by Roman Catholic priests. A bill to amend the constitution of Peru and guarantee freedom of public worship was recently introduced in the legislature of that country, but has as yet been excluded from consideration by party wrangles.

The struggle for religious liberty in South America presents many features of interest. *The Northwestern Christian Advocate* (Chicago, Methodist), to which we are indebted for the facts above stated, says: "We believe that one of the most important battles of the present age is this battle for public worship in Peru. We believe that it will end with a crowning victory. We know that it has been fought in the face of terrible opposition." The Chicago *Interior* (Presbyterian) trusts that, under the strong pressure brought to bear upon Peru, that South American republic "will soon amend its ecclesiastical laws," and rejoices in the thought that "once this bigoted restriction is removed, Protestant mission work in that country may be expected to enjoy greatly accelerated progress."



CARROLL D. WRIGHT, LL.D.,

Who read an optimistic paper at the recent Unitarian conference in Atlantic City.

The Christian Advocate (Nashville, Tenn.), the general organ of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, comments:

"A republic with an established church is an anomaly, especially if that establishment be Romanism. Peru will find the road toward a popular government a thorny one so long as she persists in this partnership. Civil liberty can not exist without religious liberty. It is impossible for our southern neighbors to become republics in the true sense of the word while they strive to compel all their citizens to be Roman Catholics."

The Roman Catholic view of the situation is voiced by *The New World* (Chicago), which says:

"Because the laws of Peru forbid every form of public worship except that of the Catholic Church, various Protestant journals of this country and Europe are now busily engaged outlining work for the Catholics of the United States. They desire American Catholics to send a monster petition to Peru asking the Congress of that country to so change the laws that Protestant religious services may be public also.

"Their demand is quite specious. No doubt their coreligionists in Peru experience some annoyance, but, since the laws are confessedly a dead letter, possibly it is not very great. Besides, what right have American Catholics to undertake the changing of Peruvian laws? What right has President Roosevelt, to whom our friends some time ago made appeal? He does not govern Peru, and we do not believe his influence can accomplish any more in that country than it did in stopping the massacres of Kisheneff.

"But there are other laws which need changing. There is a law in New Hampshire which prohibits Catholics from holding office in that State. Why do not our friends, if they are in earnest, get up a petition to have that law changed? Such document would have some chance of proving effective. Again, there is a Mexican law which prohibits monks and nuns to have religious houses in that country, or to wear the garb of their order in public or in private. Why do they not petition to have that changed? It is a dead letter, true, but it is on the books and ought to be wiped off.

"Finally, those anxious people ought to ask the Protestant Parliament of England to change the King's anti-Catholic coronation oath. It has existed much longer than the obnoxious law of Peru, and is far more insulting. There are so many things, in fact, that ought to be done that one wonders why our friends did not begin to do them years ago. Had they done so they might to-day find greater sympathy in their Peruvian attempt. Surely, at some time during the last century and a quarter, they have had influence sufficient to cause the expunction of the disgraceful New Hampshire law. Let them petition against it now."

SOME EVIDENCES OF THE GROWTH OF PRACTICAL RELIGION.

AT the recent National Conference of Unitarian and other Christian churches, held in Atlantic City, a notable paper on the above subject was read by Carroll D. Wright, ex-United States Commissioner of Labor. In his address, which is printed in full in *The Christian Register* (Boston), Dr. Wright denies the suggestion that there is any decadence or lessening of a true religious spirit, taking our community as a whole. There is, he admits, a great change in the theological thought of the people; but he makes no attempt to discuss this, nor the mooted question as to church attendance, nor the religious spirit of the age in a pietistic sense. He chooses to emphasize "the evidences of the growth of a real religious sentiment, without regard to these other matters." To quote:

"The influence of the church must be acknowledged, whether people attend it in as large numbers as formerly or not. There is so much in our life to develop the highest principles of right and wrong, outside of mere church attendance, that it is difficult to differentiate accurately. The evidences, therefore, which occur to my own mind as positive, emphatic, and conclusive, are such as are drawn from the attitude of the public conscience, public action, and a recognition of the great principles which underlie all religion, without reference to denominational creeds or theological distinctions."

In the first place, says Dr. Wright, the public conscience of to-day is "more acute, more sensitive, than at any time in the history of mankind." He finds evidence of the truth of this assertion in the question of crime. There is an impression that crime is largely on the increase; but this impression is based, he thinks, upon a failure to distinguish between what is crime to-day and what was crime forty or fifty years ago, and upon comparisons between the more perfect statistics of to-day and the very imperfect and crude statistics of half a century ago. We quote again:

"One illustration is sufficient. In the criminal statistics of fifty years ago crimes relative to liquor-selling did not appear: to-day they constitute a large proportion of such statistics. In one of our commonwealths, where there has been varied experience under the liquor laws, it is found that while during a period of twenty years the total sentences for all crimes increased 70 per cent., and for crimes not including drunkenness and liquor offences only 20 per cent., the sentences for drunkenness and other liquor offences increased nearly 160 per cent., as against an increase of over 50 per cent. in the population.

"This is a positive evidence of the increased sensitiveness of

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

the public conscience. This new conscience is constantly elevating misdemeanors that were offences against individual conscience into offences against the public conscience, and making them punishable as crimes. So, if we simply read the statistics of crime, some of our most staid and worthy commonwealths are on the road to ruin at a rapid pace; but an analysis of the data proves the contrary. If the public conscience had not been stimulated by a high religious conception of the rights of the community and of the development of the individual, this state of affairs would not have occurred."

Growing out of crime is the problem of penology. The old doctrine of the fall of Adam has been eliminated from penological science. We have come to regard the criminal as a man morally diseased. We are concerned not so much with his punishment as with his reform. Then there is the temperance question:

"The temperance question occupies the public mind in a manner it never did before. Great railroad corporations are everywhere understanding that their duty as guardians of the public safety demands temperate employees. So the man who is given to the use of intoxicating liquors can not now secure employment on our great railroads. This is the surest temperance reform known at the present time, but it is the outgrowth of an agitation which springs from the highest and purest motives. It is the exemplification of the very elements of religion."

The treatment of the labor question, we are told, offers the strongest evidence of the growth of a religious spirit:

"The introduction of the spirit of conciliation; the recognition of the right of agreement, so that the details relating to the conditions of employment can be fixed by a positive contract; the readiness to arbitrate when all other means have been exhausted; the recognition of the fact that the workingman is seeking something beyond his arbitrary living wage—all these influences are the result of a living spirit in men, which must come from religious precepts, if at all. We may call them the ethics of industry, but ethics without religion is always feeble in the power to effect results. There must be a conscience which is above and outside of ethical considerations to lead men to right action. The labor question involves many difficulties; but the outlook is most hopeful because, as I have said, men are everywhere recognizing, in larger degree than ever before, the mutual rights which belong to it."

Dr. Wright goes on to speak of the growth of the religious spirit in the settlement and adjustment of international affairs. "The old diplomacy was systematic deception—methods to avoid the truth, processes to conceal the real intent of a government. Now diplomacy must disclose the real attitude of contending nations." He says in conclusion:

"During the past few months there have been some very edifying and broadening experiences which touch closely not only the spiritual nature of men, but their tolerance, their devotion to high personal character as represented by individuals, thus testifying to their devotion to the very highest principles themselves. We have been celebrating the centenary of Emerson, and all denominations, whether our own or others, have joined in paying tribute to the memory of a pure soul. Emerson's influence has lifted men out of dogmatic ruts. It has left an impress on our public thought and on our public conscience. Perhaps his greatest legacy to the world was his emphasis of the necessity of perfected personal character. This has been the keynote, in large degree, of the encomiums that have been passed upon him. Whatever he was as a preacher, philosopher, or a poet, high personal character accompanied all his work, and we of to-day can draw the purest religious lessons not only from his life, but from the estimation in which he is held, without regard to theology or creed. And in the centenary of Channing it has been disclosed that his thought, his work, his message to the world, helped not only the people to whom he preached, but the whole public to a comprehension of a purer, a better, a higher Christ than existed before his day.

"But perhaps the grandest experience has come through the death of Leo XIII. To read the estimates of his character as given in different Protestant churches by ministers of different denominations one would suppose that the old attitude toward Catholicism had passed away. Not an acrimonious word has been said, there being only praise for the sublime character and devout spirit which attended the late sovereign pontiff. . . . The demonstrations at the time of the death of Leo emphasize the fact that we are more tolerant, more appreciative of real worth, more ready to recognize the highest personal character, than at any previous time in the history of the world. The universal estimates of Emerson and Channing on the one hand and of the Pope on the other accentuate the ways of the Spirit—ways that would not have found expression a quarter of a century ago. They symbolize the truest religious development of our time."

BRONZE STATUE OF ERNEST RENAN.

The work of Jean Boucher, sculptor, unveiled at Tréguier, Brittany, on September 14, by the French Prime Minister.

DEDICATION OF THE RENAN STATUE.

ONE needs to possess an inside knowledge of French political affairs to appreciate the full significance of the mutual recriminations and riots attending the dedication of Renan's statue in Tréguier. At first sight, it is difficult to understand why the erection of a commemorative monument in the birthplace of this great French scholar—albeit a freethinker—should create so much bitterness. It is generally admitted, however, that most of those who took part in the demonstration were actuated by partizan motives, and that Premier Combes's entry into Tréguier, accompanied by high state officials and troops of dragoons, was simply a new move in his "anti-clerical" campaign. Says the Paris correspondent of the New York *Tribune:*

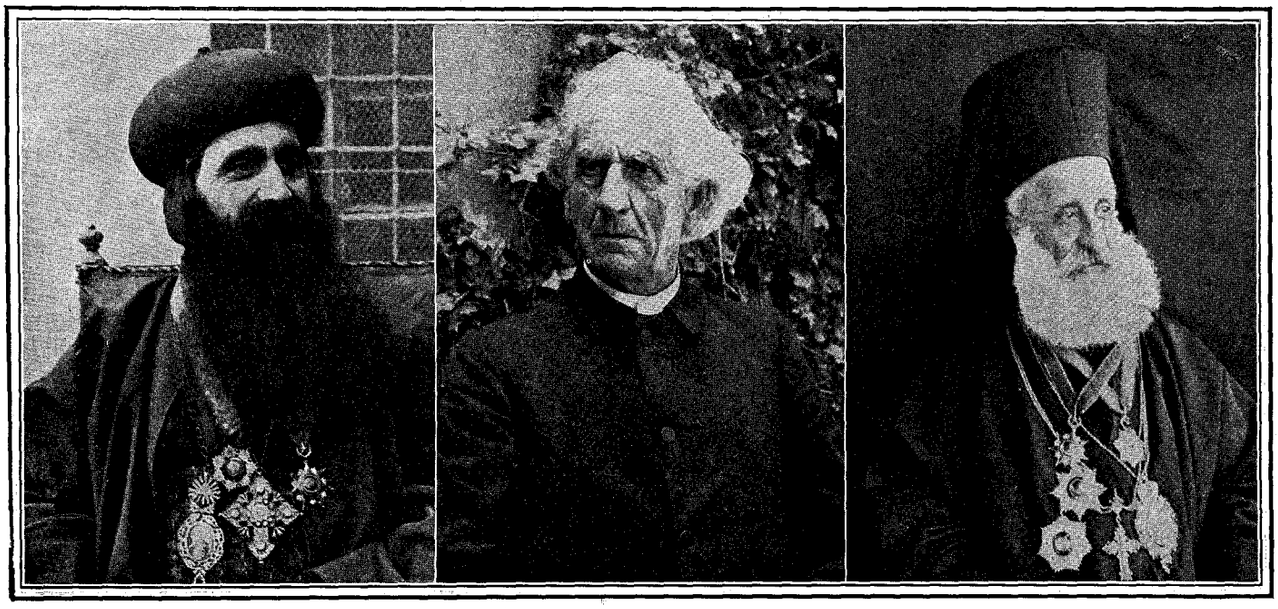
"The spectacle was decidedly picturesque, notwithstanding the steady downpour of rain, which failed to dampen the aggressive enthusiasm of either 'Blues' or 'Whites,' into which the inhabitants of Tréguier are divided. The 'Blues,' who wear a distinguishing badge of azure silk on the left breast, are partizans of the statue. The 'Whites' wore white crosses over their buttonholes, and, under the leadership of the Vicomte de Roquefeuille and the local clergy, sought to prevent the statue from being unveiled. The houses facing the square where the ceremony was to take place were decorated with huge red and blue inscriptions, 'Vive la Republique!' 'Vive la Raison!' 'Vive Renan!' and 'Vive Combes!' The quaint stone church which faces the statue was resplendent with large white banners bearing the words, 'Vive le Christ!'

"Tréguier is a Catholic reactionary stronghold, and there was a tinge of bravado about the idea of erecting a statue of the author of 'Ecce Homo' and of the 'Origin of Christianity' in the heart of the country where the majority of inhabitants regard Renan as a 'blasphemer.' Renan was never appreciated by the bigoted, priest-ridden townsfolk of Tréguier when alive, and now their descendants consider his works and teachings as rank heresy.

"Eight thousand troops were employed to preserve order in Tréguier during the visit of the Prime Minister. Behind the double rows of infantry the crowd, largely composed of priests and women, hissed the Prime Minister, and sought to prevent the ceremony from taking place. Street fights and brawls occurred, but the presence of soldiers and gendarmes in overwhelming numbers nipped serious hostilities in the bud.

"M. Combes was accompanied by M. Berthelot, the eminent chemist, and lifelong friend of Renan; by M. Anatole France, by M. Pressensé, and by M. Chaumié, Minister of Public Education. A band of two hundred 'Whites' succeeded in getting near the

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



Photographs copyright by Underwood & Underwood, New York.

THE SYRIAN ARCHBISHOP, Head of the Syrian Christian Church of all Syria.

REV. DANIEL BLISS, D.D., Thirty years President of the Protestant University in Beirut.

THE HEAD OF THE GREEK CATHOLIC CHURCH OF SYRIA.

PROMINENT FIGURES IN THE CHRISTIAN LIFE OF BEIRUT.

oratorical tribune, and interrupted the speeches of the Prime Minister, of Anatole France, and of M. Berthelot with shouts of 'À bas Combes!' 'Vive la liberté!' At last a detachment of the Forty-eighth Regiment of the line, with the butts of their rifles, drove away the disturbers. Mlle. Moreno, who recently departed from the Théâtre Français to accept an engagement with Mme. Sarah Bernhardt, appeared upon the scene, and, with dramatic effect, recited Renan's famous 'Prière sur l'Acropole,' and then two sailors from a French torpedo-boat, at the word of command, pulled aside the drapery that concealed the statue.

"The statue is of bronze, six feet in height, and is the work of Jean Boucher. Renan, when sixty years old, revisited his birthplace. He is represented as seated on a wooden bench. His familiar soft felt hat rests beside him. The right hand grasps a stout walking-stick. His left hand is supported by a ponderous volume. The expression is dreamy. Behind the figure of Renan is an erect Pallas-Athené holding a branch of laurel and evoking Wisdom. The composition is good. The lines are strong and graceful, but the figure of Renan, which ought to stand forth in great prominence, is secondary to that of the goddess of Reason. This draws the spectator's attention from the philosopher commemorated by the statue."

RELIGIOUS VIEWS OF THE PRESENT SITUATION IN TURKEY.

THE present outcry of the Christians against Turkish tyranny is, of course, nothing new. It is recalled by a writer in *The Outlook* (September 19) that "eight times during the last century, with the massacre of Scio as a prelude, has the same despairing cry gone up from Christian races—Greek, Bulgarian, Armenian, Nestorian, and Syrian—put to the sword by the Turks." The same writer, who signs himself "A Native of Turkey," goes on to say:

"Islam divides mankind into Dar-ul-Islam and Dar-ul-Harb—the House of Islam and the Home of the Enemy. All that is not Islam is, therefore, an enemy, and must be warred against until it is subdued or exterminated. The sharp contradistinction between the faithful and the unbeliever is voiced in the official prayer of Islam, which is used throughout Turkey: 'I seek refuge with Allah from Satan, the rejeem, the accursed. In the name of Allah the Compassionate, the Merciful! O Lord of all Creatures! O Allah, destroy the infidels and polytheists, thine enemies, the enemies of the religion! O Allah! make their children orphans, and defile their abodes, and cause their feet to slip; and give them, and their families, and their households, and their women, and their children, and their relatives by marriage, and their brothers, and their friends, and their possessions, and their race, and their wealth, and their lands, as booty to the Muslims, O Lord of all Creatures!' All who do not accept Mohammed are included among the infidels referred to in this prayer.

"What hope is there of reforming such a government as this through its own machinery? To quote Canon MacColl: 'Absolutely none. Sterile as its god, it is incapable of development or expansion except in a military sense. Its only hope is in assimilating, as Japan has done, and is doing, the ideas and methods of Christendom. But from this it is forever barred by its fateful book, which forbids under pain of eternal damnation any progress, material, intellectual, or moral, beyond the narrow vision of an illiterate Arab of the seventh century of the Christian era.' . . . The only radical reforms that have ever been introduced into the Ottoman Empire have been by force alone and the removal of the incorrigible barbarism of the Sultan's personal government. The Islamic law which forbids the Mussulman Government to yield to persuasion commands it to yield peacefully to any force which is able to do damage to the cause of Islam. It is not the need of making new stipulations for reform in Macedonia, it is the necessity of seeing that the old ones are executed. The Russo-Austrian scheme of reform will prove another fiasco for Macedonia, unless the appointment of a Christian governor is assured, as in Crete, Lebanon, and Samos. If not, then, as in Armenia, the advice of Caliph Omar to the faithful still holds: 'We ought to eat up the Christians, and our descendants ought to go on eating them as long as Islam shall endure.'"

The Boston *Congregationalist* (September 19) prints an article by "an American gentleman who has traveled extensively in Turkey and the Levant during the last quarter of a century," and his conclusions are very similar to those just quoted. He writes in part:

"The Government of Turkey is a government of *Moslems for Moslems*. Despite the repeated 'paternal' assurances of the Sultan that he is the father of all his subjects, he will not allow a Christian in the regular army, nor will the testimony of a Christian be taken against a Moslem in any Turkish court. This persistent suppression and humiliation of the most intelligent portion of the population makes the government merely a sectarian despotism

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

and nurtures dissatisfaction, unrest, and misery. Had the Sultan twenty-five years ago fulfilled his promise of enrolling Christians in the army and accepting Christian testimony, the millions of his Christian subjects would to-day have been loyal and true to their Sultan. But the blind and stupid policy of making a national army simply the army of a religious sect has been constantly, with other causes, driving the people to despair.

"I have often been in Beirut, and on my last visit learned that the waly just superseded is a notoriously corrupt man, in league with the lowest criminals, taking bribes without shame, levying blackmail right and left, encouraging the lowest Moslem roughs in harrying and assailing Christians and never punishing a Moslem for crime. That city of Beirut is the best educated, best supplied with schools, seminaries, and colleges of all the cities in the empire. Two-thirds of the population is Christian—Greek Orthodox, Maronite, Papal Greek, Armenian, and about 1,000 Protestants. It is a peaceable population (120,000 in all) and easily governed. But this waly, having a 'pull' in Constantinople, has reduced it to a state of disorder and insecurity. The police are wretched, venal, and half-starved. The waly bleeds the people, takes large sums in bribes, and has to send large sums to Constantinople to keep himself in office. When in Damascus, I learned that Nazim Pasha, waly of Syria (the province including Damascus, Hauran, Bukaa, Baalbec, Hums, and Hamath), has his district in perfect order. Christians are as safe in Damascus as in Cairo, yet Damascus is twice the size of Beirut, and the Christian population not one-tenth of the Moslem. The Beirut district should have been annexed to the pashalic of Lebanon in 1861, when the six Powers of Europe placed a Catholic Christian pasha over Lebanon.

"If there is to be peace and order in the future, one of two things is essential. Either place Nazim Pasha over Beirut with an appointment for ten years, or transfer Beirut to the Lebanon pashalic, under Muzaffar Pasha, the present Christian governor of the Lebanon pashalic."

In *The Homiletic Review* (October) the Rev. Dr. Daniel S. Gregory endeavors to arouse the conscience of Christendom to a sense of its responsibility in the present crisis. We quote his concluding remarks:

"The crime before which all others sink into insignificance is the Crime of Christendom *in permitting these Turkish atrocities to continue—rather, in insuring their continuance—through the greater part of a century!* Christendom—especially the British portion of it—can not escape the responsibility for the Greek and Nestorian and Syrian horrors, for the Armenian, Cretan, Bulgarian, and Macedonian horrors, and for all the horrors yet to be visited upon the Christians of Turkey before the day of deliverance shall dawn.

"What is to be the response of the Christian world? Will it arise in its might and force the hands of its indifferent or unrighteous governments and do what it can to atone for this crime of the ages? Or will the real Christendom look on with ineffective, sentimental protest, while Official Christendom stands by and sustains the Ottoman in the perpetration of still greater atrocities in blotting out the Christian and the Armenian and Macedonian names in his empire, and possibly in the proclamation of a *Jihad* that shall lead to a general war that may shatter the power of Christian Europe?

"Is it not a time for world-wide agitation and action?"

Scriptural Authority for an East African Zion.—A New York Jew, it is reported, was greatly opposed to the suggested Zionist colony in East Africa (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, September 12) until he examined the Psalms and read that "Ethiopia shall soon stretch out her hands to God." Reading on, he was amazed to find an even more striking passage in Isaiah, and he finally came to the conclusion that the proposed colony has unimpeachable Scriptural authority. Says *The Christian Herald* (New York):

"It is a remarkable coincidence, if nothing more, that there is in prophecy a hint of some such arrangement. It can not be said that there is a distinct prophecy of a Jewish state in Africa, but when we remember in how many cases the prophets referred vaguely to a situation or event which they did not themselves understand, and which became significant only when history had interpreted it, the prediction is worthy of consideration. In writing of the doom of Egypt, Isaiah says (xix. 18-20): 'In that day shall five cities in the land of Egypt speak the language of Canaan, and swear to the Lord of hosts; one shall be called The city of destruction [marg., of the sun]. In that day shall there be an altar to the Lord in the midst of the land of Egypt, and a pillar at the border thereof to the Lord. And it shall be for a sign and for a witness unto the Lord of hosts in the land of Egypt; for they shall cry unto the Lord because of the oppressors, and he shall send them a savior, and a great one, and he shall deliver them.' It is a significant fact that the Jewish cry under the oppressions of Russia should have elicited from the power controlling Egypt an offer of a region in proximity to Egypt, in which more than the five cities enumerated by the prophet might be built, the inhabitants of which would speak the language of Canaan. We have yet to learn what decision the Zionists will reach with respect to the British offer, but that it has been favorably considered is evident from the fact that a committee has been appointed to go to Africa and report on available sites."

A LAWYER'S REASONS FOR TAXING CHURCH PROPERTY.

THE exemption of church property from taxation is generally defended on the ground that the church is not a money-making institution, and that it contributes to the good morals and good order of the social state. The validity of this reasoning is disputed, however, by Mr. Duane Mowry, a writer in the well-known lawyers' magazine, *The Green Bag* (Boston, September), who maintains that since there are many good citizens who sincerely deny the claims of religion, *they* ought not to be required to contribute to that which their own judgment and conscience repudiate. "It is possible, too," he adds, "that a large contingent of the population prefer to contribute of their means to works of benevolence, charity, or education, in some other manner than that indicated or outlined by the various church organizations of the country. If their means are diverted into other channels, and certainly an increased tax caused by exemption of church property is such a diversion, then the voluntary act of this class of persons is made impossible, either in whole or in part—to the extent of payments extorted by the strong arm of the law for taxes." The following five reasons are given to show why church property should be taxed:

"First. Because the church performs no public office or function known to the laws of the land which entitles it to immunity therefrom.

"Second. Because the policy of exemption from taxation of church property involves a union of church and state at variance with the fundamental principles of our government and wholly un-American.

"Third. Because such exemptions are inequitable in that they favor a portion of the community, statistics showing that about one-third of the population are church-members or communicants, only, at the expense of others not interested.

"Fourth. Because the policy of exemption of church property from taxation involves a liability to the accumulation of great wealth, to be held in mortmain by never-dying corporations, independent of the state, and which may be used against the best interests of the public.

"Fifth. Because the exemption of church property from taxation is wholly inconsistent with and totally opposed to the cardinal idea of the church, viz., that all means contributed for its support, as well as all efforts in its behalf, shall be given freely and voluntarily, a tax imposed by government never being given, voluntarily, in the sense in which church offerings are contributed."

THE election of the Rev. David H. Greer, of St. Bartholomew's Church, New York, as Coadjutor to Bishop Potter, is regarded as an event of some significance in the religious world. "The inference," says the New York *Sun*, "might be said to be that the 'Broad-Church' element, the school of the 'New Theology,' is the most influential in the diocese; but probably all parties rely on getting from Dr. Greer's tolerant liberality a liberty of ecclesiastical opinion which will leave them unhampered in their various courses."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

FOREIGN TOPICS.

THE STATUS QUO IN THE BALKANS.

IN the *status quo* is to be found a perfect comprehension of the conditions of the Balkan problem, asserts the *Zeit* (Vienna). Failure to understand the *status quo*, it adds, entails dense bewilderment regarding the situation dealt with in this week's Austro-Russian joint note. But the *Vorwärts* (Berlin) says, "there is no *status quo* in the Balkans," a skepticism prompted apparently by a pessimistic disgust akin to that of Sairy Gamp's friend, when she remarked of Mrs. Harris: "There ain't no sich a person!" For the European press in general not only believes in the existence of the *status quo*, but devotes much space to its analysis. According to the *Grenzboten* (Leipsic), a pan-German organ which never wearies of the Balkans, there are no less than seven elements in the *status quo*. First among them is Macedonia. Next comes the Macedonian Committee, a many-headed body. In the third position are placed the Balkan states proper—Bulgaria, Servia, Rumania — with Montenegro. Fourth is Turkey, fifth Russia, sixth Austria-Hungary, and, finally, Greece, whose relation to the problem "grows more and more important." In an analysis of European press comment regarding the Balkan problem as a whole, the subject does, as the *Grenzboten* intimates, lend itself to classification.

THE BALKAN FLAME.

-Der Wahre Jacob (Stuttgart).

Macedonia.—As the Sublime Porte insists that there is no Macedonia, so does the *Nation* (Berlin) assert that there are no Macedonians. *The Saturday Review* (London) asks: "Who are the Macedonians? Some are of Bulgar stock, perhaps; many are certainly Servian and Greek; others are Wallachian, Tsintsar, Albanian, Gipsy, Hebrew, and who knows what besides?" In the far-off antipodes *The Argus* (Melbourne) has found occasion to puts its ideas on the subject thus:

"Macedonia strictly is that portion [of European Turkey] which extends to the north and west of Salonica as far, roughly speaking, as the Pindus range of mountains. This country is inhabited by an amazing mixture of races, who have spread their roots almost all over the peninsula, and who have proved quite incapable of any permanent cohesion for a settled purpose. It is this fact which distinguishes Macedonia from the other countries enumerated above, and which really makes the solution of the international problem so difficult. In Bulgaria the vast majority of the population is composed of Bulgars. In Servia there is an overwhelming Servian section. In Montenegro there is a distinct preponderance of Montenegrians; whilst in Greece there are comparatively few 'barbarians.' But in Macedonia all these races are hopelessly mingled, and each national section looks to its parent stock alike for relief from Turkish tyranny and assistance in dominating the other races. The consequence is that Rumania, Servia, Bulgaria, and even Albania each cherish the ambition of ultimately assimilating Macedonia, and in that way acquiring a political primacy in the peninsula."

But the *Astu* (Athens) declares that the inhabitants of Macedonia are mostly Greeks, quoting in support of this claim the school statistics of the three vilayets officially comprising the region. In Bulgaria is propagated the view that the Christians of Macedonia are mostly members of the Bulgarian race, the Paris *Figaro* having recently printed Bulgarian statistics to the effect that considerably over a million of the inhabitants of the vilayets belong to the Bulgar stock.

Macedonian Committees.—The object of the Macedonian Committee, which has a tendency to split into factions, is to call a big Bulgaria into existence. So the Berlin *National Zeitung* asserts. To which the London *Spectator* adds that its immediate object "is to raise a ferment in Europe which will render a conference of the Powers, with its inevitable result, indispensable to the preservation of peace." The *Kreuz Zeitung* (Berlin) declares that "the people in Macedonia need protection not from the Turks, but from the outrages perpetrated by the revolutionary committee." The Macedonian Committee, says the *Journal des Débats* (Paris), "does its best to defeat every scheme of reform for Macedonia in order that a conflagration in the Balkans may not be avoided." Of the Turks on one side and agitators on the other, the London *Standard* remarks: "The atrocities are about equally divided, and the initiative in cruelty, oppression, and chicanery was taken by the committees who, in cold blood, forced the peasantry into their present wretched plight. The object, it is well known, is not to emancipate the Christians, but to establish the ascendancy of the Bulgarian element in the mixed populations."

Bulgaria.—This principality, created in its original form as a nominal tributary to Turkey by the treaty of Berlin in 1878, is thought by the Berlin *Vorwärts* to "hold a very strong trump hand" in the Macedonian game. Its capital has been made a headquarters by the Macedonian Committee. "The grievances of Bulgaria in Macedonia," thinks the Paris *Temps*, "are very special." Had the treaty of San Stefano been allowed to stand, Macedonia would to-day be part of Bulgaria. "The preliminaries of San Stefane had made a big Bulgaria stretching from the Danube to Olympus and from the Black Sea to Pindus. Europe, at Berlin, under the inspiration of Lord Beaconsfield and with the connivance of Bismarck . . . tore up this treaty and created a little Bulgaria from which she even strove to wrest Rumelia, united six years later to the principality, Macedonia being put back under the yoke of the Turk." The present situation is, according to the London *Spectator*, that "Bulgaria is seething with revolutionary passions. The Prince, who is able and cunning, but selfish, and perhaps timid, is so hampered by the factions, neither of which would hesitate to kidnap or kill him, that he vacillates, makes concessions, and writes to his relatives of the possibility of abdication; the army is clearly trying to dictate its own terms and appoint its own representatives in the ministry; and the people are boiling with fear of Turkey, sympathy with the Macedonians, and desire to obtain something for their principality out of the imbroglio."

Turkey.—The policy of Turkey ever since the present Balkan situation developed has been not only to play off one of the great Powers against another, according to the Paris *Temps*, but also to take advantage of the "mutual hatreds and jealousies of the Balkan nationalities." Thus Turkey has gained time and position, Russia aiding "the force which preserves the *status quo*." It is

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

ADHERENTS OF THE MACEDONIAN COMMITTEE ENGAGED IN THE MANUFACTURE OF BOMBS.

"It is really high time that the authority of civilization should make itself felt in Macedonia," says the London *Guardian*. "It matters not now who was most to blame for the beginning of this barbarous warfare. The important fact is that it continues unchecked, that atrocity begets atrocity."

this *status quo*, thinks the Paris organ, which "constitutes the trump card in the Sultan's hand." The *Fremdenblatt* (Vienna), which prints column after column of advice to the Sultan, says that potentate "should repress disorder with the adequate armed force he disposes of," and "remove the crying grievances of his Christian subjects." But the London *News* points out one difficulty in the way of Abdul Hamid which does not seem to occur to the Vienna daily. "The Sultan can not," declares the London *News*, "as head of the Mohammedan religion, yield on certain questions except to force. If he gave rights to Christians on the plea of equity, he would be surrendering the central position of the Mohammedan religion." But the Sultan's great ally, according to the *Journal des Débats* (Paris), is "the hideous cruelty practised by the Macedonian Committee, exceeding in atrocity anything recorded of the Turk." *The Saturday Review* (London) says: "For our part, were we citizens of Monastir, we should prefer the rods of the Vali to the scorpions of Boris Sarafoff and his fellow terrorists." The London *Spectator* says: "The object of Constantinople is to convince the world that the Sultan is sincere, and that the only causes of disorder are intrigue and instigation by revolutionaries chiefly Bulgarian."

Russia.—The Government of St. Petersburg "has no present desire to precipitate matters in the Balkans," declares the London *Times*. The Peking correspondent of the British organ sustains it in this view. "If Russia became entangled in the Balkans, there might be a big war in China." Japan feels that her navy is superior to that of Russia. The moment the latter undertook any action in the Balkans—action involving armed force—Japan might make an instant demand for the evacuation of Port Arthur. Apart from this consideration, there is the general trend of Russian policy. To quote the exact words of the London *Times*:

"A campaign against Turkey would not suit either her plans abroad or the necessities of her internal situation. She prefers to bide her time. Her traditional policy, since Frederick the Great instigated her to join in the annexation of Poland, has been to allow the states, to whose absorption she ultimately looks forward, to sink into a very advanced stage of decomposition before she swallows them."

Austria-Hungary.—The Balkan policy of the dual monarchy has become strictly defensive, declares the *Grenzboten* (Leipsic). "Russia is not to be permitted to come below the Danube, for she can not be permitted to be Austria-Hungary's neighbor there." Any weakening of the position of Austria-Hungary in the Balkans would be dangerous to the peace of Europe. To quote:

"It is often said that at present there is no antagonism between Austria-Hungary and Russia in the problem of the Balkans. But this is a misapprehension, because at present the mutual antagonisms of these two Powers neutralize one another owing to the equal weight they bring to bear. The moment this balance of antagonism is upset, the natural conflict between the two Powers will reappear. The result will be a revolutionary or a conservative solution of the Balkan problem according to the supremacy of Russia or Austria-Hungary in the situation. The question of the peril for Europe in the further complication of the Balkan problem depends, therefore, not so much upon events in the Balkan peninsula itself as upon the further development of the relations between Russia and Austria-Hungary."

In this order of ideas, the result of the visit of the Czar to Emperor-King Francis Joseph is not to be overlooked, according to the *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels). "Good intentions do not always translate themselves into action. Admit for an instant that Russia and Austria-Hungary are acting together in perfect good faith, that they are willing to put aside their individual aims for the sake of the peace of the world, would that mean that they can together settle the Macedonian question satisfactorily? Evidently not. Austria-Hungary and Russia will never be more in harmony than they are now, and all they have been able to hit upon has been a scheme of reform rendered impossible of application by the action of the revolutionary committees."

Servia.—The danger from this country, thinks the London *Times*, is due to its "utter disorganization." Nevertheless the people of Servia "have in their turn offered their valuable services in settling the problem of the Balkans," remarks the *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels):

"There was a great popular meeting in Belgrade in response to

A TYPICAL BAND OF BALKAN "INSURGENTS."

"It is not so clear that the pillage and libertinage are so entirely on one side as certain reports would seem to show," says the London *Outlook*. "It is not necessary to paint the Turkish troops as inhuman monsters, and it is certainly quite erroneous to assume that every Macedonian insurgent is a meek and suffering patriot."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

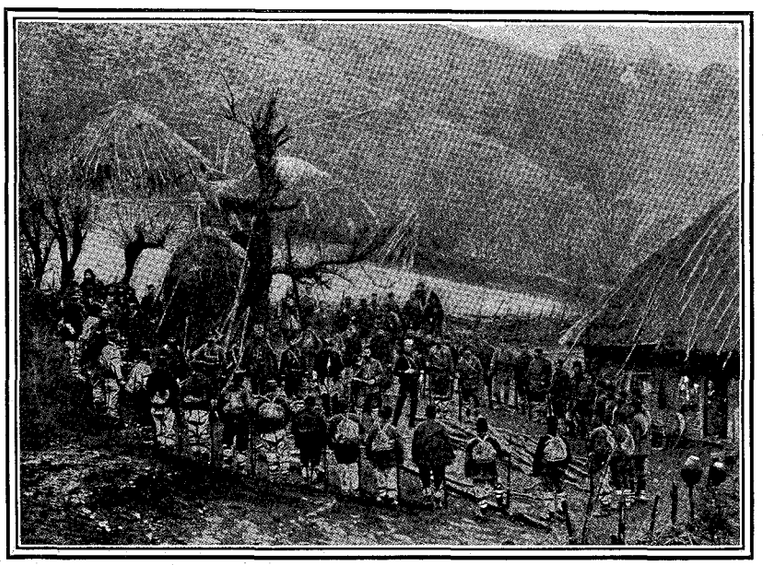
one recently held in Sofia as a means of uniting the Balkan peoples. Observing that all proposed reforms have had no practical effect, that Turkey is incapable of establishing order, that the revolutionists are unable to gain their freedom by force of arms, that a general war would be brought about if the Powers really intervened, the Servians ask that the little Balkan peoples be permitted to create a normal state of affairs in Macedonia. The idea is curious and betrays a certain simplicity. In the first place, it is not easy to see how a nation which condoned the slaughter of its own royal family and which has palliated the most monstrous of revolutions can expect to have entrusted to it the task of policing another region and of imparting to it lessons of liberalism and humanity."

The people of Servia have enough to do to attend to the internal upheavals of their country without undertaking to settle revolutionary accounts outside their own frontiers, thinks the *Reichswehr* (Vienna), which sees in the low level of civilization in the Balkans the real source of all the trouble.

Rumania.—"What business the Rumanians really have in Macedonia is a mystery to the uninitiated." Thus *The Edinburgh Review* (London). It adds:

"The geographical position of Rumania precludes the hypothesis that she aspires to territorial expansion in that direction. The only possible explanation of Rumanian activity in Macedonia is that she wants to establish claims on the country, that she may have on the day of the distribution of prizes something to offer in exchange for acquisitions nearer home. But, be the motive what it may, the fact remains that the Rumanians, tho less successful than the other aspirants, are equally energetic in their efforts to create a strong Rumanian interest in Macedonia."

But it is a great pity that the other Balkan nations do not profit by the good example set them by Rumania, thinks the *Kölnische Zeitung*. The state of the country is orderly, and even prosperous, we are assured by this authority. The admission of the little country to a recognized position in the Triple Alliance is adduced as additional evidence of its standing.



MACEDONIAN INSURGENTS ON THE EVE OF AN EXPEDITION.

"The insurgent leaders," says the Paris *Temps*, "urge their followers to outdo the Turk in the ruthlessness of their warfare."

Montenegro.—This tiny principality is falling under the control of Russia, asserts the *Grenzboten* (Leipsic). It knows that its true friend is Austria-Hungary, declares the *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna). Montenegro, says the ministerial *Tribuna* (Rome), is "united to Italy by ties of interest which are the better understood because the Queen of Italy is a Montenegrin princess." The Prince of Montenegro, according to the London *News*, regards the Servians as the people who should dominate the Balkans, and the members of his family have certain claims to the throne of Servia which may in time become of the first importance.

Greece.—It is important to heed the attitude of the Greeks in the development of the Balkan crisis, declares the *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels). "They are more and more determined to arrive at an understanding with the Turks in order to make some headway against the pretensions of the Slav element." This view of their policy is confirmed by the utterances of the *Neon Asty* (Athens); but its most radical expression is, perhaps, found in the editorial columns of *Atlantis*, organ of the patriotic Hellene party, published in New York. This vernacular Greek organ of the American metropolis is in close touch with the Hellenic movement in Athens, and follows the Balkan problem from a strictly Hellenic standpoint. It said recently:

"Our respected critics wish us to forget that the Bulgarians have burned and slaughtered Greek citizens in Macedonia, that they have assassinated Greeks, pursued Greeks, buried Greeks alive without a shadow of provocation, without the perpetration of any wrong by our countrymen, but solely to satisfy the virulent hatred the Bulgarians feel for everything Hellene and in order that they may destroy the power of Greece in Macedonia. . . . But neither censures, nor threats, nor insults, nor cajoleries will swerve the Greek Government aside one iota from the policy it has marked out and which is being pursued as the faithful interpretation of national sentiment, and in response to the prayers of twelve million Greeks. The Bulgarians continue their slanders, declaring that the Macedonian Greeks are simply the spies of the Turks. But we have never ceased to declare, and the whole world knows, that the Bulgarians are the most implacable of our foes. We shall repel their attacks with energy and courage. True to this mission we shall remain, having faith in the justice of our cause."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE KING OF ITALY'S APPROACHING VISIT TO FRANCE.

VICTOR IMMANUEL III., King of Italy, goes to Paris next Wednesday on his long-heralded visit to the head of the French republic. The young monarch will be accompanied by Queen Helene, a circumstance that must contribute greatly to the brilliance of the occasion, as all French organs gallantly agree. But the political significance of the event is to be brought out clearly by the presence of the Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Admiral Morin. The Mediterranean question will be discussed, thinks the London *Standard*, on the basis of an agreement entered into by France, Italy, and Great Britain. This understanding will have its final seal set upon it when the King of Italy visits Edward VII. in London next month. This is the typical British interpretation of the proceedings. To the *Pester Lloyd* (Budapest) the chief interest of the visit depends upon the attitude which the new pontiff may be expected to adopt when the French President goes to Rome to return the King's call. Pius X. will accept the situation gracefully, if the organ just mentioned knows what it is talking about. "We shall see," as the *Kölnische Zeitung* remarks. The Paris papers prefer to discuss the relations between France and Italy rather than the other aspects of the occasion. The *Journal des Débats* says, for instance:

"The King and the Queen will be received cordially and with the deference due from us to the representatives of a neighbor nation, bound to ourselves by so many memories, and whose sentiments toward us correspond to those we have for it—sentiments of sincere friendship. Without exaggerating the significance or the importance of the event, it is necessary to take note of some

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

things. Official visits from foreign sovereigns are no longer exceptional with us. The Czar and Czarina of Russia have twice been our guests, and only recently the King of Great Britain and Ireland showed us the like evidence of his sympathy. Victor Immanuel III. comes to Paris in his turn. It is in conformity with custom that sovereigns who have recently ascended their thrones should pay visits throughout Europe, and it is only a matter of course that the French republic be not forgotten by them. Yet we must admit that not long ago a visit from Victor Immanuel to Paris would have been faced by obstacles. The Triple Alliance, of which Italy was and continues a member, had once a definitely aggressive character where we are concerned. Italy's policy, furthermore, was not of a kind to attenuate the peril. If we now recall the past, it is because it affords such a contrast to the present. It seems already so far back. Without forgetting that Italy remains a member of the Triple Alliance, it is permissible to say that she carries a new spirit into it, a spirit at which we may no longer take umbrage. The times have gone by when Italy was an element of aggression against France. If this is the case, it is because, beyond doubt, a different conception has been formed in Rome of Italian interests. However, as we can not expect any country to sacrifice is own interests, we ought to be grateful to Italy for having at last sought those features of her policy which are most in accord with our own and for having in good faith made an effort to reconcile her interests with ours. The effort has not been long in achieving results. We were drawn apart only by misunderstandings.

"All clouds are now dissipated. Victor Immanuel's visit is the manifest consecration of our relations, so happily improved. On both sides it has been understood that a closer relationship could be established without any essential modification of the previously framed policies of the two governments. Our policy rests upon what it was toward all the Powers, whether those Powers be temporal or spiritual. The peculiarly close understanding that we have with Russia can not be affected by the more cordial relations we are henceforth to enjoy with Great Britain or with Italy. In the same way our sentiments regarding the enormous authoritative force represented by the Holy See are not diminished in the slightest."

It is said that the Italian King himself inspired the policy which is bringing the sister nations together, observes *Italia* (Rome), "but the Queen's smile will forever seal this closer union. A delicate attention has often more influence than diplomatic arrangements." The work of the diplomatists "lacked a consecration," thinks this sagacious commentator, and "the beautiful Queen" has supplied it.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE STRUGGLE FOR MOROCCO.

IT is a bad thing for a Sultan of Morocco to sustain defeat, or so the *Journal des Débats* (Paris) thinks. The opposition organ has been paying much attention recently to the thorns in the side of Abd-el-Aziz, the Prince of True Believers, who regularly sets out from his capital of Fez to make an end of the Pretender. But the Pretender is still in the field, much to the uneasiness of the Mediterranean Powers, whose official organs, the London *Times*, the Madrid *Epoca*, the Paris *Temps*, and the Rome *Tribuna*, agree that something will have to be done, "and that speedily. But no plan of action has yet been agreed upon, because, as the *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels) thinks, Macedonia and the Far East stand in the way. But the *Petite République* (Paris), organ of the Socialist leader Jean Jaurès, declares that "a grand expedition to Morocco" has been decided upon by France, Great Britain, and Spain. This is unfortunate, we are assured, because it will mean the entanglement of France in a war as desperate as that with the Boers. The *Dépêche de Toulouse* confirms the Socialist organ's news, yet the Paris *Temps*, and even the London *Times*, throw doubts upon it. M. Jaurès writes in his paper:

"Let there be no equivocation. I know that from force of circumstances Europe is expanding over Africa, and that France has the right to participate in this movement. I know that naturally, necessarily, she is called upon to penetrate Morocco with her economic and moral influence. I know what a weight of responsibility has rested upon the parties and the men who had, with reference to Tonkin, Madagascar, and Tunis, only a negative policy which they are not able to maintain to-day. But I believe that time, wisdom, capability, a plan of peaceful penetration perseveringly followed will assure us Morocco, and, under humane conditions, advantages far superior to those that would result from the war now preparing."

This line of reasoning is combated by the Paris *Temps*, which argues that M. Jaurès is misinformed regarding the facts, and that in any event war in Morocco would not be the costly proposition it appears at first glance. This line of reasoning on the part of the organ which has such close relations with the French Minister of Foreign Affairs is supposed to indicate that some plan is under consideration of a nature to bring the question of Morocco to the front. The London *Times* repeatedly points out that the Sultan is not holding his own against the Pretender, that France has had to send troops into his territory to uphold him, and that a financial crisis is imminent in Fez unless money can be borrowed in Europe to pay Abd-el-Aziz's bills, which are large and getting larger. The *Epoca* (Madrid) continues to assert that nothing can be done by the Powers in Morocco without an understanding with Spain, while the *Tribuna* (Rome) asks if the world forgets Italian rights in northern Africa. France and Great Britain will not expect to go to Fez without making some arrangement with Italy.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

POINTS OF VIEW.

A DANGER POINT.—"Symptoms now manifesting themselves are very alarming for the future of Austria," says the *Revue des Deux Mondes* (Paris), "and we are of those who believe this country essential to the equilibrium of Europe and to the maintenance of peace."

EAST AND FAR EAST.—"The East is always with us," says the London *Pilot*. "From the Bosporus to the Gulf of Pechili, from Constantinople to Port Arthur, the coast-line bristles with British interests and is largely dominated by British possessions. At a moment's notice our statesmen are called to change their more particular attention from Manchuria to the Balkans, from the Extreme East to the Near East."

STEAD AND VON PLEHVE.—The noted English journalist, Mr. W. T. Stead, recently wrote an open letter to the Russian Minister of the Interior protesting against the conditions in Finland. M. von Plehve has replied in a communication published by the *Nouvelle Revue* (Paris). Finland, according to the Czar's right-hand man, is simply being converted into an integral part of the Russian Empire in order to counteract a separatist movement which has become a menace.

AN APPEAL TO BRITISH WORKMEN.

Think for yourselves. Which is it to be?

—*Judy* (London).

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

A LITTLE GIRL APOSTLE.

JEWEL. By Clara Louise Burnham. Cloth, 5 x 7½ in., 340 pp. Price, $1.50. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

IN this latest novel by Clara Louise Burnham, those who are doubtful whether the exploitation of a moral purpose in a work of fiction is helpful or detrimental to its quality as a work of art may be helped to a conclusion. "The Right Princess" was intended to set forth Christian Science. "Jewel," which succeeds it, does the same. It is a tract with the flavor of a Sunday-school story. It is pleasantly entertaining, notwithstanding the little eight-year-old girl's proselytizing penchant and amazing diction. Here is what she says to Eloise, a girl of nineteen: "Then begin right away to know every minute that the real man isn't anybody to be afraid of, for God made him, and God has only loving thoughts; and of course you must be loving all the time. It'll be just as *easy* by the time you come to it, Cousin Eloise."

Cousin Eloise "comes to it" all right, and so do a facetious groom with an unhappy taste for liquor, and the groom's mother, who is a severe and unbending old housekeeper, and also a cut-and-dried old widower who is exceedingly set in his ways. And this is only "A Chapter" in Jewel's life! Her full biography would have a string of conversions likely to endanger the reader's health. There is too much Christian Science in the book; and, after the generous "helping" of the same in "The Right Princess," this second one palls, except for those professing Mrs. Eddy's religion.

CLARA LOUISE BURNHAM.

In the former book, a little pet dog was treated for an acute stomach trouble with the happiest result, albeit his leap back to health was slightly untidy in its process. In "Jewel," a beautiful horse with a violent colic is the object lesson, but with no strain on anybody's stomach but the horse's. "Jewel," who loves human beings as well as animals, also "treats" the tippling groom. Altho Jewel is the appalling "good-little-girl," who never does anything naughty, but is flowing over with virtue all the time, Miss Burnham makes the child interesting and lovable by a fresh New England way of keeping her human, after all. Despite a tendency to exaggerate, the author is straightforward and tells her story vividly. Now and again her idiom is a trifle awry, as when she makes a man fear that his course may "*lay* him liable" to an unpleasant consequence. "Vogel als Prophète" is not quite the way to write the title of Shumann's Song.

Miss Burnham should be a writer deeply cherished by the adherents to Mrs. Eddy's doctrine.

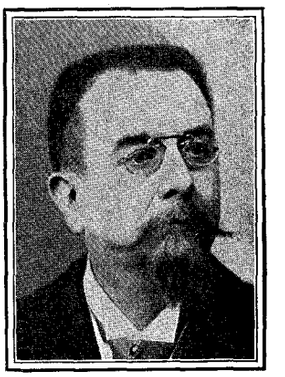
"THE COMPLEAT MUSICIAN."

MUSICAL EDUCATION. By Albert Lavignac. Translated from the French by Esther Singleton. Cloth, 5½ x 8¼ in., 447 pp. Price, $1.25. D. Appleton & Co.

FROM the days of Jubal, "the father of all such as handle the harp and organ," music-teachers have been noted for paternal interest in their pupils. Albert Lavignac, Professor of Harmony at the Paris Conservatoire, is no exception to this rule. He has been "married now for forty year" to his profession, and two generations of musical students have risen to call him blessed. He is truly a pedagog, a real "leader" into the paths of knowledge.

His book, while it possesses this charm of personal intimacy, is essentially serious and practical, and as such deserves an expository rather than a critical review. The work comprises nineteen lectures, classified into six divisions, the first of which is principally concerned with the teaching of children. Here the author insists upon the formation of a correct ear, "without which," he tells us, "there can be no musician." Then follows the study of instruments—the mechanism of each, the quality of tone, the requisites for it, and the difficulties in the way of learning it. So well does the author comprehend these vehicles of sound and expression that he almost invests them with a psychic quality, as when he enlarges upon the importance of an understanding between the performer and the instrument.

The art of singing is treated with the same thoroughness. Before man talked he sang, as naturally as the birds sing. But his voice "in its natural state is nearly always rude, uneven, and unwieldy and limited in range." In this most delicate and difficult branch of study, Professor Lavignac deplores the large army of incompetents who undertake to teach singing. He says: "I know violinists and pianists who never had the slightest voice, who boldly dub themselves professors of singing; while others consider it sufficient to have an Italian name, or Italianize their own." While our author is the implacable foe of the humbugs in his profession, he gives much valuable advice to help those teachers who are struggling to become competent, by discussing the requirements of opera singing, the hygiene of the voice, etc.



ALBERT LAVIGNAC.

In the division devoted to musical composition we see even more of the professor's learning. Here he treats music mainly from the scientific point of view. He says: "A musical work can no more do without logical dimension and equilibrium than a speech or a poetical work can. Without form the work lacks homegeneity; genius must learn to submit to it. Form is the skeleton of all musical construction; if we do not see it we must feel it, as we feel the anatomy in painting and sculpture. Those musicians who treat this branch of their studies lightly never produce anything but desultory works, disconnected, vague, forceless, lacking in cohesion and good form." Orchestration, improvisation, and the progress of art conclude this most erudite division of the book.

Part five, on how to remedy a defective musical education, which is supplemented in part six by information as to the leading conservatories of all countries, will appeal to the largest class of readers, certainly to the largest class of sufferers. The professor knows them well, the would-be musicians, and his sympathetic nature is moved by the pangs of those who have to listen to them. He sets a standard for teachers thus:

"The greatest joy of a teacher, when he possesses the real love of teaching, is to see his pupils surpass himself; it is like that of the happy father of a family who has succeeded in creating for his children a position superior to his own. The pupils are the professor's artistic descendants."

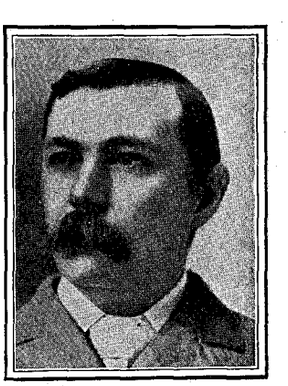
He closes this section with a long list of helpful books and methods, and says naïvely: "No one will be astonished if I have added a few of my own; it would be strange if, after having made them, I should think them bad."

ONE OF NAPOLEON'S ARMY RECOUNTS.

THE ADVENTURES OF GERARD. By A. Conan Doyle. Cloth, 5¼ x 7½ in., 297 pp. Price, $1.50. McClure, Phillips & Co.

IN his preface, Sir Conan Doyle expresses the hope that "some readers of these little tales of Napoleonic soldiers," which he has set forth under the title of "The Adventures of Gerard," may be interested "to the extent of following them up to the springs from which they flow." The hope does not seem to harmonize with the almost reprehensible modesty which makes this clever story-teller speak of his short stories as "little tales!" "The Adventures of Gerard," though inferior to those which reveal Mr. Sherlock Holmes's analytical mind, are brisk, interesting, and artistic. They have color, and altho Sir Conan reveals how many works he has read in preparation, his erudition is no hamper to his invention. He still dares to make Brigadier Gerard do brilliant, audacious, and improbable deeds of valor.

The doughty hero is his own biographer, and surely he could have had none less likely to let any merit go unnoticed. He is full of braggadocio, and his attempts at modest deprecation of his personal charm and distinction are amusing. He has a naïveté at times all his own. When he engages in the fox-hunt and gallantly cuts Monsieur Reynard in two with an awful whack of his saber, he mistakes the yells of execration and dismay from the English huntsmen as the most generous and hearty laudation of his deed. So, too, when he engages in the "box-fight" with an Englishman, he violates every Marquis of Queensbury rule of the game with a joyous conviction that he is the "last word" in fistic encounters, which, indeed, he is.



A. CONAN DOYLE.

It would be incredible if such a rollicking swashbuckler were not a terrible man with the ladies. The Brigadier avows his irresistible way with the fair sex, but only one or two of the adventures are in the domain of Venus. He is a perfect Benvenuto Cellini in deeds and avowal, except that there is no great harm in him, and there was plenty of harm in the Florentine goldsmith.

He captures Saragossa, saves the army, comports himself admirably

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

at the fatal field of Waterloo, and engages in an expedition looking to Napoleon's rescue from St. Helena. Through them all, thanks to Conan Doyle's fertile invention, he is snatched from situations which spell his end in the largest of letters. The most praiseworthy quality in Brigadier Gerard is his devotion to Napoleon. That small but disturbing Corsican is his guiding star and the object of his adoration.

The Brigadier is not as enthralling a person as Mr. Sherlock Holmes, who was too good to die. But he is an altogether different kind of one, and many will hear the garrulous old man fight his battles over again with attentive delight.

THE RENAISSANCE OF JAPAN.

EVOLUTION OF THE JAPANESE: SOCIAL AND PSYCHIC. By Sidney L. Gulick, M.A. Cloth, 8vo. 6½ x 9½ in., 457 pp. Price, $2 net. Fleming H. Revell Company.

MR. GULICK, a missionary of the American Board in Japan, has by long residence among that interesting people, upon whose remarkable self-discovery and development the eyes of the world are turned, acquired an intimate knowledge of them in their intellectual, moral, and social characteristics. In these luminous pages he makes it plain to the reader that he is amply competent to discuss the national outlook with scholarly thoroughness, sane judgment, conscience, and sympathy.

He tells us of an educated and philosophic Englishman, in Oxford, who in conversation with him asked, "Can you explain to me how it is that the Japanese have succeeded in jumping out of their skins?" And of an equally shrewd and intelligent American who challenged him with the question, "How can such a mushroom growth, necessarily without deep roots in the past, be real, and strong, and permanent?" If our author had given a thousand pages to the answering of these questions, we venture to believe that the result would not have been either verbose or tedious.

That was a typical incident, characteristic of the transformation of Japan, when a wealthy family in Kioto, notoriously hostile to the foreign "improvements," passed in one leap from the good old-fashioned lantern to the electric lights brought over by an American company. Why has Japan so easily relinquished the customs of centuries? How is it that she responds—so differently from her neighbor China—to the environment of the twentieth-century civilization? The "situations" seem to be essentially the same.

To explain such differences of attitude we must look for differences of mental and temperamental characteristics, such is the conclusion of the author. Those who seek for the secret of Japan's newly won strength and consideration in her newly acquired forms of government, her recently constructed roads and railroads and telegraphs, and especially in her army and navy organized on European models, "are not unlike those who would discover the secret of human life by the study of anatomy."

There are times when the growth of nations is phenomenally rapid, when their latent qualities are developed, when their expansion can be watched with interest and delight, because it is so rapid. "The Renaissance was such a period in Europe. Modern art, science, and philosophy took their start with the awakening of the mind of Europe at that eventful and epochal period. Such, I take it, is the condition of Japan to-day; she is being 'born again.'" But that the boy is father to the man is true of nations no less than of individuals. The mental and moral history of Japan has so stamped certain characteristics on her language, on her thought, and above all on her temperament and character, that however she may strive to Westernize herself, it is impossible for her to obliterate her Oriental features. "She will inevitably and always remain Japanese." In India, the changes are due to the force and rule of the conquering race; in Japan, they are spontaneous, having their initiative in the sagacity and the choice of the native rulers; the resulting evolution is wholly due to the free act of the people; "it is all perfectly natural, perfectly welcome." Japan has not "jumped out of her skin"; but a new vitality has given that skin a new color.

The Japanese policy and practise, says Mr. Gulick, has been, not so much to assimilate the foreigner as to learn of him, and then *eliminate* him. He is valued, not for what he can do, but what he can teach; he is to be superseded by his clever pupil. When, in 1854, Admiral Perry demanded entrance at the gates of Japan, the people suddenly awoke from their sleep of two and a half centuries to find that new nations had arisen since they closed their eyes—nations with new ideas and new powers. They were confronted with considerations of self-preservation that would not be put off. And so they promptly adopted Western ideas of warfare and weapons, and sent their young men abroad to study Western doctrines and arts of civilization, while the old men stayed at home and asked themselves questions: What is it that makes the Western man live longer than the Japanese? Why is he healthier, why is he a more developed personality? Why are his children more energetic? Or, reversing the questions, Why has the population of Japan increased by leaps and bounds since the introduction of Western civilization and the healing arts? Why is the rising generation so free from pockmarks? Why does the number of the blind so steadily decrease? Whence this amazing multiplication of mechanisms—the jinrikisha, the railroad, the water-works and sewers, the chairs and the tables, the lamps and clocks and glass windows and shoes?

Mr. Gulick, who heartily loves these people, shows us, in the national attitude of the healthy and alert Japanese, a creature of amazing ambition and sensitive conceit. To the Western man, with his machines and his smart furniture, his tools and his canned foods, his telegraph lines, his typewriters, and his watches, his bicycles, his automobiles, and his other wonders "while you wait," he says, "I too can do all that, and do it better." He will not be laughed at—anything but that. The young man who was making a typewritten copy of Mr. Gulick's pages told of an address to children that he once heard from a Japanese teacher and which he had never forgotten: "Children," said the teacher, "what is the most fearful thing in this world?" Some said "snakes," others "gods" or "ghosts"—demons, hell, medicine. But only the teacher could give the appalling answer—"*to be laughed at!*"

A MANUAL OF NEWSPAPER METHODS.

PRACTICAL JOURNALISM. By E. L. Shuman. Cloth, 5 x 7½ in., 265 pp. Price, $1.25 net. D. Appleton & Co.

EIGHT years ago Mr. Shuman published a book for beginners in newspaper work, entitled "Steps Into Journalism." He has incorporated the materials of this elementary treatise in the present work, and, by adding chapters on libel, copyright, copy-reading, etc., produced a book of great usefulness to the oldest as well as the youngest man in the newspaper business. It thoroughly deserves the subtitle which the author has given it: "A Complete Manual of the Best Newspaper Methods." The freshman in journalism need not wait for the opening of the Pulitzer School; here is both teacher and text-book. The veteran newspaper man, who has been so long wedded to his profession that a bachelor's degree would be an indignity, can, nevertheless, by reading this digest of the approved practises of his fellows, take a post-graduate course which will key up his work very effectively, as well as inspire him with a sense of the completeness, magnitude, and importance of the great mechanism in which he performs an essential function.

E. L. SHUMAN.

From what small beginnings the mighty organism of the press arose is briefly described in the first chapters. Evidently the first "newspapers" were so called on the principle of *lucus non lucendo*. We quote:

"Most of the early journals were not newspapers so much as they were vehicles for publishing moral or political essays. Editors were in no hurry about printing the news: The Declaration of Independence, adopted by Congress at Philadelphia July 4, was not published in the chief paper of the town until the 13th, and did not appear in a Boston paper until the 22d."

With unconscious, or, perhaps, hidden satire upon the conduct of our latest war, Mr. Shuman says: "The revolution was fought and independence won without a single daily newspaper."

In contrast with these primitive conditions, we find in Chapter II., "Positions and Salaries," an array of astounding statistics which are so graphically presented that it is difficult to refrain from extended quotation. We summarize: One million people are supported, directly and indirectly, by the newspaper industry. Every year $80,000,000 are paid in wages; $175,000,000 are received ($95,000,000 from advertisements and $80,000,000 from subscriptions); and 8,000,000,000 copies are circulated, which, if printed in book form, would make a library of 4,000,000,000 12mo volumes.

To present vividly the work of a reporter, the author describes a typical case, based on actual experience, of a country lad who passes through all the phases of a reportorial career. Mr. Shuman makes the account a refreshing contrast to the usual "success stories" by recounting the mistakes as well as the triumphs of his hero. Nor are the ethical lessons which the young reporter learns those usually emphasized in "improving" literature. The only sin in the newspaper world seems to be keeping back the news. And news, according to Mr. Smalley, whom the author quotes, is "what people will want to read to-morrow morning."

On the whole, the reader who draws his deductions for himself will agree with Mr. Shuman's closing opinion of the relatively high character of the American press:

"It has the vivacity of the French journals, without their proneness to financial corruption. It has as full command of official news as the German papers, without being the tool of governmental manipulators. To a large degree it has the dignity and solid worth of the British journals, without their ponderosity. . . . Its faults are those of lusty and honest youth. Its future is unquestionably one of unsurpassed power and prosperity."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

DIAMONDS ON CREDIT

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE TODAY

DIAMONDS ON CREDIT under the **LOFTIS SYSTEM,** means that any person of honest intentions, no matter where they may live, may open a **CONFIDENTIAL CHARGE ACCOUNT** for a Diamond, Watch, or other valuable article of jewelry, and pay the same in a series of easy monthly payments.

HOW TO DO IT: Write to-day for our beautifully illustrated Catalogue, and from it select any article which you would like to wear or own—or, perhaps, use as a gift to a loved one. We will send your selection on approval to your home, place of business, or express office as you prefer. Examine it at your leisure and as carefully as you wish; then, if it is all that you anticipated and the best value you ever saw for the money asked—pay one-fifth of the price and keep it. The balance you may send to us in eight equal monthly payments.

ON THE OTHER HAND, if you decide not to buy, simply return the article to us at our expense. Whether you buy or not, we pay all express and other charges—you pay nothing, neither do you assume any risk or obligation whatever. We submit our goods on their merits, with absolute confidence that their quality, low price, and our easy terms of payment will command your favor. We ask but one opportunity for adding your name to the largest list of pleased patrons with which a Diamond house was ever honored.

WE ARE THE LARGEST HOUSE in the Diamond business and one of the oldest—Est. 1858. We refer to any bank in America—ask your local bank how we stand in the business world. They will refer to their Commercial Agency books and tell you that we stand very high, and that our representations may be accepted without question.

OUR GUARANTEE CERTIFICATE, given with every Diamond, is the broadest and strongest ever issued by a responsible concern. Further, we give the broad guarantee of complete satisfaction to every purchaser. Our exchange system is the most liberal ever devised, for it permits the return of any Diamond bought of us, and the allowance of the full amount paid in exchange for other goods or a larger Diamond.

YOUR CHRISTMAS PLANS will not be complete until you have looked through our Catalogue, and considered what you can do in gift-making in conjunction with the **LOFTIS SYSTEM.** The $5 or $10 which you might pay for something cheap and trashy, will make the first payment on, and put you in immediate possession of, a splendid Diamond or Watch. You can thus make a gift commensurate with, and appropriate to the circumstances, without any considerable initial expenditure. There can be no more favorable time than the present for a Diamond purchase, as prices are advancing steadily, and a profit of fifteen or twenty per cent. within a year seems assured. Dealers generally agree with this view.

To the cash buyer of Diamonds, we have a proposition to make which is thoroughly characteristic of our house. It is nothing less than a written agreement to return all that they pay for a Diamond—less ten per cent—at any time within one year. Thus one might wear a fifty-dollar Diamond for a whole year, then send it back to us and get $45, making the cost of wearing the Diamond less than ten cents per week.

WRITE TO-DAY FOR CATALOGUE

LOFTIS BROS. & CO.,
Diamonds---Watches---Jewelry,
Dept. L-41, 92-98 State Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

TIFFANY STUDIOS

ORIENTAL RUGS

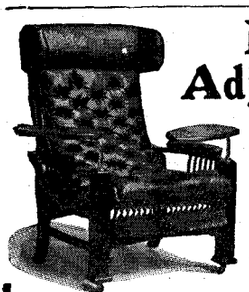
EVERY Rug offered by the Tiffany Studios is imported direct from the Orient, and when received, its quality and colorings are passed upon by experts before it is added to the stock. The collection is especially noteworthy by reason of the number of rare and unusual rugs it includes.

The activities of the Tiffany Studios cover the allied arts and crafts as applied to decoration.

Descriptive brochures mailed on request

CORRESPONDENCE INVITED
TIFFANY SHOW ROOMS ARE OPEN TO VISITORS AT ALL TIMES

333 TO 341 FOURTH AVENUE
NEW YORK



B-B Adjustable Chair

The only comfortable and durable chair that automatically adjusts itself to **15 positions**—sitting or reclining. Handsomely finished—leather covered.

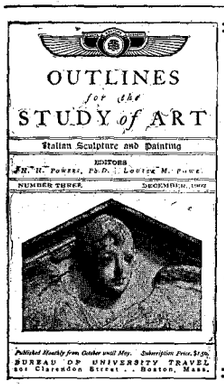
NOTHING LIKE IT

Simply fine for the den, library, sitting-room and parlor. Just as comfortable as it looks.

Nine styles and prices.

Sent FREE—Illustrated descriptive catalog of B-B Adjustable Chairs. Write now.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURING CO.
1732 Holborn Street, Racine Junction, Wis.
"Sole Manufacturers B-B Adjustable Chairs."



CONVENTIONAL ART STUDY

has lost vitality with observation displaced by reading.

The "Outlines"

stimulate analysis and comparison by suggestive questions and a new, systematic and complete series of Penny Reproductions.

Send for prospectus giving club rates, etc.

ART STUDY DEPT.
Bureau of University Travel
201 Clarendon St.
BOSTON, - - MASS.

STARK TREES SUCCEED WHERE OTHERS FAIL
Largest Nursery. Fruit Book Free. Result of 78 years' experience
STARK BROS, Louisiana, Mo.; Dansville, N. Y.; Etc

KLIPS Write for Price List. H. H. Ballard, 327 Pittsfield, Mass.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"Rejected of Men."—Howard Pyle. (Harper and Brothers, $1.50.)

"The Maids of Paradise."—Robert W. Chambers. (Harper and Brothers, $1.50.)

"The Rose of Joy."—Mary Findlater. (McClure, Phillips & Co., $1.50.)

"The Heart of Japan."—C. L. Brownell. (McClure, Phillips & Co., $1.50.)

"Mickey of the Alley."—Kate Dickinson Sweetser. (D. Appleton & Co., $1 net.)

"Weatherby's Inning."—Ralph H. Barbour. (D. Appleton & Co., $1.25.)

"The Spy of Yorktown."—William O. Stoddard. (D. Appleton & Co., $1.25 net.)

"Three Graces."—Gabrielle E. Jackson. (D. Appleton & Co., $1.25 net.)

"Rips and Raps."—L. de V. Matthewman. (Frederick A. Stokes Company.)

"Vacation Days in Greece."—Rufus B. Richardson. (Charles Scribner's Sons, $2 net.)

"Eleanor Lee."—Margaret E. Sangster. (Fleming H. Revell Company, $1.50.)

"A Hundred Years of Missions."—D. L. Leonard, D.D. (Funk & Wagnalls Company, $1.20 net.)

"Modern Practical Theology."—Prof. Ferdinand S. Shenck. (Funk & Wagnalls Company, $1 net.)

"The Master Rogue."—David Graham Phillips. (McClure, Phillips & Co., $1.50.)

"Sea Scamps."—Henry C. Rowland. McClure, Phillips & Co., $1.50.)

"Where Love Is."—W. J. Locke. (John Lane, $1.50.)

"Brother Jonathan."—Hezekiah Butterworth. (D. Appleton & Co., $1.25.)

"At Aunt Anna's."—Marion A. Taggart. (D. Appleton & Co., $1 net.)

"The Giant of Three Wars."—James Barnes. (D. Appleton & Co., $1 net.)

"The Wonderful Electric Elephant."—Frances Trego Montgomery. (The Saalfield Publishing Company, $1.50.)

"The Beaten Path."—Richard L. Makin. (The Macmillan Company, $1.50.)

"Silver Linings."—Nina Rhoades. (McClure, Phillips & Co., $1.50.)

"Comedies in Miniature."—Margaret Cameron. (McClure, Phillips & Co.)

"Love, the Fiddler."—Lloyd Osbourne. (McClure, Phillips & Co., $1.50.)

"The Way of the Sea."—Norman Duncan. (McClure, Phillips & Co., $1.50.)

"McClure's Children's Annual for 1904."—Edited by T. W. H. Crosland. (McClure, Phillips & Co.)

CURRENT POETRY.

Faith.

By GEORGE CABOT LODGE.

There's a star overseas like a dew-drop new-hung
on a bud that uncloses,
There's a fire in the turrets of heaven, there's a
flush on the breast of the sea,
And the gates of the sunrise are filled with a flame
as of myriad roses
That kindles ineffable vistas, a world recreated
for me.

Stallman's Dresser Trunk

Have you seen one? It is up-to-date. Think of it, everything within reach. No heavy trays, but light, smooth drawers. Holds as much and costs no more than a good box trunk. Hand riveted, almost indestructible. Once tried, always recommended. Sent C. O. D. privilege examination. 2c stamp for catalog.

F. A. Stallman, 4 W. Spring St., **Columbus, O.**

At Factory Prices

On Approval—to be returned at our expense if not satisfactory

Only $25.00 for this beautiful Buffet. Would cost at retail $42.00. Choice, Quarter-sawed Golden Oak; piano polish; hand-cut carvings; French bevel mirror, 40 x 12 inches; roll-drawer fronts, cross-banded; one drawer plush lined; oxidized brass trimmings; ball-bearing casters. 48 inches wide, 60 inches high.

$24.25 for this beautiful Turkish Rocker, as a **Special Holiday Offering.** Best genuine leather; long, tempered springs; curled horse hair cushions. Only 100 at this price—but one to a customer.

$24.50 Choice, high-grade Dresser, worth $37. Quarter-sawed Oak, Genuine Mahogany, Bird's-eye Maple; piano polish, French bevel mirror (30 x 24 in.); French legs; claw feet; roll-front upper drawers; entire front beautifully cross banded; drawers finished inside, Bird's-eye Maple bottoms; solid brass trimmings and casters; solid ends. Top, 44 in. x 23 in. **We pay freight** east of Omaha and north of Tennessee—points beyond equalized.

Catalog A—Library and Office; **Catalog B**—Dining Room; **Catalog C**—Bed-room Furniture—*sent* **FREE** if you address **61 N. Ionia Street.**

Grand Rapids Furniture Mfg. Co.
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

No. 381
Weathered Oak

IT MEETS YOUR MOOD

Sit straight or reclining in this "Sleepy Hollow" chair,—its poise conforms to your position. Harris Leather Furniture comprises the cream of the Mission school; all the pure colonial designs; the most successful modern productions. Finely chosen genuine leather—sterling materials throughout—every detail enriched by the famous "Harris" craftsmanship. Not found at stores. We sell direct through our catalogue, at actual factory prices.

CATALOGUE FREE—Many rare designs, all about Harris Leather Furniture and how to get it. Write for it.

The Harris Manufacturing Co.
202 Columbia St., Springfield, O.

Buy Furs From Albrecht

ESTABLISHED 1855 *The Fur Center of the Fur City of America.*

That "Final Touch" of correctness in attire is only attained by handsome furs. Half a century of experience in the manufacture of Furs gives us the right to claim Supremacy, and the liberal patronage which we have retained during all this time is in itself the highest recommendation we could give. Send at once for the

International Fur Authority

an exponent of famous **Albrecht** Furs. It thoroughly reviews and illustrates all the *correct and standard styles in fur wear*, containing authentic information and lowest market prices. The recognized and only complete **Fur Authority** in America. No woman should be without this valuable work. Send stamp to cover postage.

Founded 1855.

E. ALBRECHT & SON, Box F, 20 E. 7th St., St. Paul, Minn.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

There's a hill in its vestment of dew-fall that
kneels like a priest to the altar,
Low bird-cries resound in the silence, frail ten-
drils reach forth to the light,
The fields, flower-breasted, are fragrant, and fresh
the faint breezes that falter—
Life's faith in the future is perfect, Life's dream of
eternity bright!

If ours were the faith of the petals unfolding, the
nest and its treasure,
The faith all revealed and illumined, the faith
that alone makes us free,
What divine understanding were ours of the sun-
light that flows without measure,
Of the silver of moonlight that rings down the
resonant floor of the sea!

What divine understanding for life, for the world
what ineffable meaning;
What truths by the roadside; in martyrdom,
poverty, pain what delight!
What poems in the midnight, what visions re-
vealed that the darkness was screening,
As like fire-tinged incense the dawn-mists flush
deep round the knees of the night!

Wake, O Wake! The small safety we cherish is
false! We are blind! We are soothless!
Have we learned why the fields are made fruit-
ful? Do we live for life's ultimate goal?—
O for faith to accept for our lives not an ecstasy
less ,not a truth less
Than the world and the senses afford us, than
are sphered in the scope of the soul!

—In October *Scribner's Magazine.*

A Rediscovered Poem.

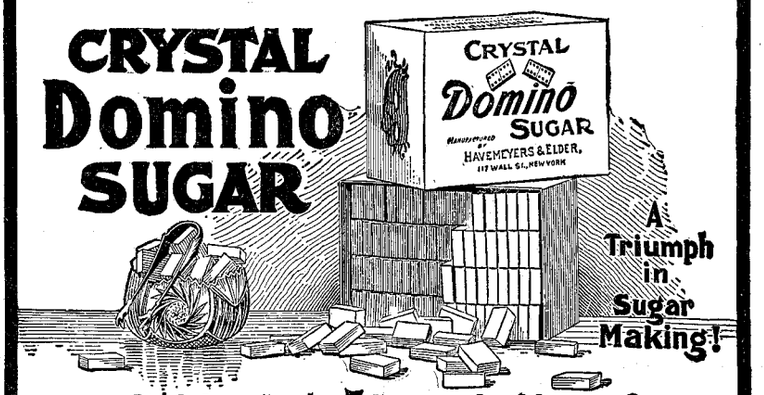
By JOHN GREENLEAF WHITTIER.

[In *The Independent* (Oct. 1) is published the following poem by Whittier, entitled, "The Emerald Isle," which was published in Garrison's paper, *The Free Press*, August 3, 1826, and which has never appeared among any of Whittier's collected poems. He was but eighteen years of age when the verses were published, and it was the third poem of his to be printed.]

Brightly figure thy shores upon history's pages,
Where names dear to fame and to science long
known,
Like unsetting stars through the lapse of long ages,
From the sea-girded isle of Hibernia have shone:
Fair island! thy vales are embalmed in the story
Which history telleth of ages gone by,
When Ossian's proud heroes strode onward to
glory,
And ocean's wave answered their loud battle-
cry.
The wild vine is creeping,—the shamrock is closing
Its foliage o'er many a dimly seen pile,—
Where entombed on the fields of their fame are
reposing
The proud, peerless chiefs of the Emerald Isle.

And in far later years, with the purest devotion
To the high cause of freedom, full many a son
Of the green shores of Erin, the Gem of the Ocean,
Fair evergreen laurels of glory has won.
The martyred O'Neal and the gallant Fitzgerald
On the bright list of glory forever shall stand
And fame circle Emmet, the eloquent herald
Who wakened the spirit and pride of his land.

CRYSTAL Domino SUGAR



A Triumph in Sugar Making!

Sold only in 5 lb. sealed boxes!

"CRYSTAL DOMINO SUGAR" is packed in neat SEALED BOXES, and is NEVER sold in bulk. It is packed at the refinery and opened in the household;—there is no intermediate handling. Hence, no dirt, no waste, no possible adulteration. Every piece alike—and every piece sparkles like a cluster of diamonds, the result of its perfect crystallization. Convenient in form, perfect in quality, brilliant in appearance, no sugar made can equal it in excellence. When buying this sugar remember that the sealed package bears the design of a "Domino" Mask, "Domino" Stones, the name of "Crystal Domino," as well as the names of the manufacturers. You will be pleased the moment you open a box. You will be better pleased when you have tried it in your tea, coffee, etc.

IT IS SOLD BY ALL FIRST-CLASS GROCERS,
and is manufactured only by HAVEMEYERS & ELDER SUGAR REFINERY, NEW YORK.

183

Help Yourself

with the Only Natural Porous Food Made from Wheat.

IT IS a remarkable fact that no other food takes the place of *Shredded Wheat*. This is true because in it the complete requirements of the body are found—*the identical food counterparts* of the human organism—its *perfect food affinity*.

Shredded Whole Wheat Biscuit

Can be Prepared in Over 250 Different Ways.

Cook Book artistically illustrated in colors, "The Vital Question," sent FREE upon request.

Address The Natural Food Co.
Niagara Falls, N. Y.

FREE TO ALL HOUSEKEEPERS!

THE "1900" BALL-BEARING FAMILY WASHER WILL BE SENT FREE

to all housekeepers who answer this advertisement, without deposit or advance payment of any kind, f. eight paid both ways, on 30 days' trial. Unquestionably greatest family labor-saver e. er invented. Sav s time, expense and wear and tear. Will do the family washing without boiling clothe', hand-scrubbing or back-breaking. Revolves on bicycle ball-bearings and is therefore easiest running washer ever made. Will do two hours' washing in ten minutes. Washes blankets as well as laces absolutely clean, and without the slightest injury.

EAST PLYMOUTH, Ohio.
P. O. Ashtabula, O.

We have been using the "1900" Washer since May 15, 1900. Have done over 1200 washings, and I think it is good for as many more. We do family work from Ashtabula. We have used 8 different machines, and the "1900" beats them all for good and fast work and durability. GEO. M. BURNET.

It costs nothing to try. Sent absolutely free, freight paid both ways, for a trial of 30 days. No money required in advance.

Write at once for book and particulars to

THE "1900" WASHER CO.,
241 S. State Street, BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

References: First National Bank, Binghamton, N. Y.

Pears'

Pears' soap is dried a whole year. That's why it lasts so. It wears as thin as a wafer.

Sold all over the world.

The "Best" Light

is a portable 100 candle power light costing only 2cts. per week. Makes and burns its own gas. Brighter than electricity or acetylene and cheaper than kerosene. No Dirt. No Grease. No Odor. Over 100 styles. Lighted instantly with a match. Every lamp warranted. Agents Wanted Everywhere.

THE "BEST" LIGHT CO.
92 E. 5th Street, CANTON, OHIO.

YOU can't give your children their happy childhood twice; but you can make sure that, in case you die, they won't have to face the world-struggle in poverty.

Send for booklet, "The How and the Why."

We insure by mail.

PENN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.
921 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

WHITMAN SADDLES

Known the world over. Everything from "Saddle to Spur."

THE MEHLBACH SADDLE CO.
Successors Whitman Saddle Co.

CATALOGUE FREE 104 Chambers St. New York City

ADDICTED TO THE DRUG HABIT?

If so, you can be cured. Our Sanatorium was established in 1875, for the treatment of Drug and Alcoholic Addictions. Cure Guaranteed.

HOME TREATMENT IF DESIRED.

We have cured thousands that have failed elsewhere. The Dr. J. L. Stephens Co., Dept. 68, Lebanon, Ohio.

Readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST are asked to mention the publication when writing to advertisers.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

School Children Should Drink

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK

Children require a nutritious, palatable table drink. It is well known that tea and coffee are injurious, as they impair both the digestion and nerves of a growing child. Horlick's Malted Milk is invigorating, healthful, upbuilds and strengthens the brain, nerves and muscles.

Horlick's Malted Milk contains, in the form of a tempting food-drink, pure, rich milk, from our own dairies, combined with an extract of the choicest grains. It is very nourishing, delicious, and easily digested. Put up in powder form, instantly prepared by stirring in hot or cold water, without further cooking or addition of milk.

In TABLET form, also, ready to eat as a quick school luncheon, or in place of candy, at recess, or between meals. In both natural and chocolate flavor.

Samples of powder or tablet form, or both, will be sent free upon request. All druggists sell it.

Horlick's Food Co., Racine, Wis. U. S. A.

34 Farringdon Road, London, England. 25 St. Peter St., Montreal, Canada.
Established 1873.

They are gone! they are gone! but their memories that linger
On the shores where they perish no wretch shall revile,
No slave of a tyrant shall dare point the finger
Of scorn at those sons of the Emerald Isle.

Hibernia! tho tyrants may seek to degrade thee,
Yet proud sons of science acknowledge their birth
On thy sea-girded shores, whose high genius has made thee
The Gem of the Ocean, the wonder of earth,
Long, long, has the halo of glory surrounded
The memory of Brian, the pride of thy shore;
And o'er thy dim lakes and wide valleys have sounded
The heart-touching strains of Corolan and Moore:
O soon may the banners of freedom wave o'er thee,
Green island of Erin! may Liberty's smile
To the luster of primitive ages restore thee,
The Gem of the Ocean,—the Emerald Isle!

The Threadbare Theme.

By ARTHUR STRINGER.

'Tis Love they've fluted, luted, sung;
'Tis unto Love they've crept and clung;
And e'er round Love new garlands hung.

'Tis Love, Love, Love, the livelong day,
Until it seems quite thumbed away,
The old, worn string whereon they play

Some long ago are dead and cold,
Earth, sun, and stars are growing old,
But still the tale is far from told.

Nor shall it e'er be told, in truth,
While April knows not Autumn's ruth,
While Youth looks in the eyes of Youth.

Nor shall the string once hang outworn
Since Life itself of Love is born,
And as Life wanes, must sing its morn.

—In October *Bookman*.

PERSONALS.

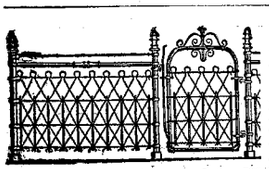
The "Death-Dice."—The German Emperor has just made an interesting presentation to the Hohenzollern Museum. It consists of the "death-dice," by the help of which one of the Emperor's ancestors decided a difficult case in the seventeenth century. How they came to be known as the "death-dice" is thus related by the London *Tatler*:

A beautiful young girl had been murdered, and suspicion fell on two soldiers, Ralph and Alfred, who were rival suitors for her hand. As both prisoners denied their guilt, and even torture failed to extract a confession from either, Prince Frederick William, the Kaiser's ancestor, decided to cut the Gordian knot with the dice-box. The two soldiers should throw for their lives, the loser to be executed as the murderer. The event was celebrated with great pomp and solemnity, and the Prince himself assisted at this appeal to divine intervention, as it was considered by everybody, including the accused themselves.

Ralph was given the first throw, and he threw sixes, the highest possible number, and no doubt felt jubilant. The dice-box was then given to Alfred, who fell on his knees and prayed aloud: "Almighty God, Thou knowest I am innocent. Protect me I beseech Thee!" Rising to his feet, he threw the dice with such force that one of them broke in two. The unbroken one showed six, the

Hot Ashes
endanger life and property if put in open barrels or cans.
Witt's Corrugated Can
is fire-proof and dust-tight. Close-fitting lid, strong, made of corrugated steel, galvanized. Scattering of contents impossible. Lasts a life time. See that "Witt's Can" is stamped on lid. Get **Witt's Corrugated Pail** *for carrying* ashes. Sold by all dealers.
The Witt Cornice Co., Dept. K, Cincinnati, O.

THE WINDOW SHADE QUESTION is quickly settled with a
HARTSHORN
Shade Roller.
It saves time, worry and shades. If you want the genuine look for the signature on the label.
Stewart Hartshorn



Dwiggins Wire Fences
—correct fences for lawns, parks, etc. Our catalog shows a vast variety of the newest, most successful styles at 10c. to 50c. per foot. Write for it (FREE).
Dwiggins Wire Fence Co., 28 Dwiggins Av., Anderson, Ind.

50 Per Cent Off
our Catalogue Prices on any *Violin, Banjo Guitar or Mandolin*
ordered direct. We are the largest exclusive stringed instrument house in the United States.
EVERY INSTRUMENT SENT **ON APPROVAL**
State instrument you play; send address of five musical friends naming instrument they play and we will send you with our free catalogue one of our 25c E Strings FREE.
WM. LEWIS & SON, 214 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

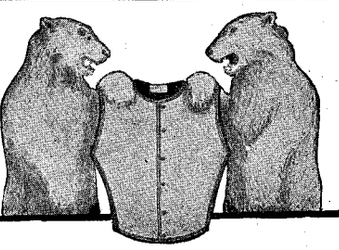
4% BANKING BY MAIL 4%

The great industries and numerous facilities for profitable investment in Pittsburg allow the payment of 4% interest on Savings Deposits and 2% on ordinary Checking Accounts. Interest compounded every six months.

CAPITAL, SURPLUS, PROFITS,
$6,000,000.00
DEPOSITS,
$10,000,000.00

Deposits received from $1.00 up. You can open an account and do all your
BANKING BY MAIL.
WRITE FOR BOOKLET No. 5.

PITTSBURG TRUST CO.
PITTSBURG, PA.



For Warmth and Health in Cold Weather

FROST KING Chamois Vests
For men. (Tailor Made.) Made of chamois, lined with flannel.

FROST QUEEN Chamois Vests
For women. (Tailor Made.) Made of chamois, covered with French flannel.

They make you feel so warm and snug and comfortable, even on the coldest days.
Besides, you never saw any person wearing one suffering from colds, pneumonia, or any of the numberless troubles that cold weather, and especially cold damp weather, produces.

Ask Your Druggist
and look for the label Frost King and Frost Queen. It guarantees your satisfaction or your money back.

Price $3.00
Write for descriptive book, FREE for your dealer's name.
BAUER & BLACK
267-25th Street,
CHICAGO, U. S. A.

Are Your Legs Straight?
If not they will appear straight and trim if you wear our easy Pneumatic and Cushion-Rubber Forms. (Patents applied for throughout the world.) Adjusted instantly; defy detection. Immediately adopted by men of fashion. Write for full description, mailed under plain letter seal.
Henderson & Henderson, Inc.
Dept. L5 Buffalo, N. Y.
(Manf'rs, under five patents, H. & H. Pneumatic Bust Forms for Women.)

25 Years the Standard of Excellence
JAEGER POROUS WOOLENS
Only True Sanitary Underwear

Readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST are asked to mention the publication when writing to advertisers.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

broken one also showed six on the larger portion, and the bit that had been split off showed one, giving a total of thirteen, or one more than the throw of Ralph. The whole audience thrilled with astonishment, while the Prince exclaimed, "God has spoken!" Ralph, regarding the miracle as a sign from heaven, confessed his guilt, and was sentenced to death. It is probable that Alfred ever after did not number himself among those who look upon thirteen as an unlucky number.

Secretary Root and the Interviewers.—Secretary of War Root, who is soon to leave the Cabinet, is said to be the most difficult man in official life to interview. Thus *The Saturday Evening Post* remarks:

No amount of adroit questioning could induce him to say more than he thought the public should know of the affairs of his department. Some of his replies to the newspaper fraternity were most amusing.

During the "Boxer" troubles in 1900, when all the world was anxiously awaiting news from the besieged legationers at Peking, a correspondent asked Mr. Root whether Minister Conger had been directed to demand the execution of certain leading Chinese implicated in the murder of foreigners. "As to that, I can not say," responded the War Secretary, "this department having no authority to instruct Mr. Conger. But I may say confidentially," he added with a grim smile, "that General Chaffee has been directed to send the 'poison-cup' to the Empress-Dowager."

At another time a vast amount of speculation was rife as to the decision of the Supreme Court in the matter of the so-called "insular cases." The Secretary was waited upon by a large throng of newspaper men, eager to learn his opinion of the decision of the court. Mr. Root politely intimated to his callers that it was impracticable for him to give an expression of his ideas upon the subject, he having read the opinions of the court but once. The journalists did not, however, desist from their questioning; but to all their ingenious interrogatories Mr. Root gave the same answer. Finally, one bright young man said:

"Now, Mr. Secretary, you may at least tell us this: Under the decisions of the Supreme Court does the Constitution follow the flag?"

With just the slightest twinkle in his eye the Secretary of War replied: "As near as I can gather from the opinions rendered, the Constitution *does* follow the flag—but does not quite catch up with it!"

A Chance Remark That Made a Millionaire.—The New York *Sun* publishes some new anecdotes of Andrew Carnegie. One of them tells how the steel king made a millionaire of a man who happened to be born in the same town. It runs as follows:

Mr. Carnegie once made a millionaire of a man, who, all unconscious of the fact that his visitor was born in the same town, happened to say, "I am from Dunfermline."

The story goes back to the time when Mr. Carnegie's *fiancée* was purchasing her trousseau. After she had been shopping for several days the clerk who had been waiting on her told her in a sudden burst of confidence that she, too, was soon to be married.

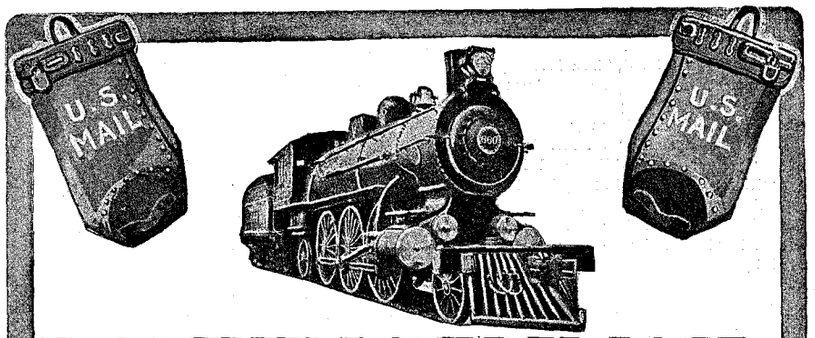
"But I'll not have such nice things," she added, as she fingered the delicate fabrics laid out before the customer.

The clerk's confession struck a sympathetic note in Mr. Carnegie's *fiancée*. She in turn told who was to be her husband and when, and then asked:

"And will you tell me whom you are going to marry?"

"Mr. Peacock," was the reply. "He's the floor manager here; and when we are married, I'm not going to be here any more."

A few weeks later Mr. and Mrs. Carnegie went abroad on their wedding-trip and were gone several months. When they returned, Mrs. Carnegie went to the store where she had bought her trous-



BANKING BY MAIL

This bank accepts deposits by mail in any amount from $1 up and allows

4% Compound Interest

What better investment for savings can you get than this?

The following table shows the rapid growth of small weekly savings:

Weekly Savings	Rate of Interest	For 5 Years	For 10 Years	For 20 Years	For 40 Years
$0.25		$ 73	$ 162	$ 403	$ 1,294
.50	FOUR Per Cent. per annum,	146	324	806	2,588
1.00	compounding twice a year,	293	650	1,614	5,177
2.00	1st May and 1st November.	585	1,301	3,228	10,355
5.00		1,462	3,252	8,070	25,888

This bank originated the banking-by-mail system. It has depositors in all parts of the civilized world.

Booklet and full information sent free if you mention The Literary Digest..

PEOPLES SAVINGS BANK, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOUNDED 1866

Capital, Surplus and Profits, $1,116,000.00

Investing money, these days, is ticklish business, because the chances are that unless you are satisfied with 2% (Gov. bonds) you will have the usual experience of the average investor—make a few good turns and a lot of bad ones.

I want a number of people who have five hundred dollars and some courage to ask for full particulars of a plan that ought to pay more than six per cent.; certainly that.

References and all that when I hear from you.

JOHN A. CAMPBELL
654 Royal Insurance Building
Chicago

COLT Acetylene Gas

CARBIDE-FEED GENERATOR
CHEAPEST AND BEST
Complete Gas Plants from $48 to $5,000
More brilliant than gas or electricity. Costs less than kerosene. Suited for any building anywhere.
Write for booklet T

J. B. COLT CO.
21 Barclay St. New York
The largest makers of Acetylene Apparatus and Stereopticons.

Boston
Philadelphia
Chicago
Los Angeles

INVENTIONS

patented and sold if patent is obtained by us 20 years experience. Send for booklet.

Patent Development Co. of America,
180 Broadway, New York City.

A CHOICE INVESTMENT

Over 600 people—bankers, doctors, business men, women and children scattered all over the United States—now own shares and have sheep, cattle, hogs and Angora goats on the Montana Co-operative Ranches. This is the fourth successful year of this Company. Illustrated paper showing the Ranches mailed free. Address Montana Co-operative Ranch Co., Great Falls, Mont.

Readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST are asked to mention the publication when writing to advertisers.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

seau to do some shopping, and all unexpectedly she ran across the clerk who had helped her to select her wedding finery.

"Why," she exclaimed, "how is that you are still here! I thought you were not going to stay after your marriage. Didn't you tell me you were to be married a few weeks after my wedding?"

"Yes," was the reply, "but Mr. Peacock became ill shortly after our wedding, and I've taken my old position again and will keep it till he is able to get back to work."

That evening, when she went home, Mrs. Carnegie told her husband the story of the clerk, and ended by asking him to call with her at the Peacock home.

A few days later, when the Carnegies made the call, they found Mr. Peacock in bed, and while the two ladies chatted together in an adjoining room Mr. Carnegie seated himself by the bedside. He had been there a short time when he asked:

"Mr. Peacock, from your pronunciation, I'd say you are from Scotland. Are you?"

"Yes," was the reply. "I was born in Dunfermline."

"You don't say so!" exclaimed Mr. Carnegie. "Why, that was my birthplace, also."

That settled it. Before he left the house Mr. Carnegie had made it plain to his fellow townsman that he was to be associated with him in future. A. G. Peacock did as he was told, and to-day he is one of the millionaires of the steel industry, and a leading citizen of Pittsburg.

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

Encouraging.—SHE: "I am afraid we shall have trouble with servants after we are married."

HE: "I won't mind that, dear, as long as I have you."—*Brooklyn Life.*

Anything to Oblige.—HOUSE-AGENT (at last coming to an end of his inquiries): "Ah, now, there is only one other thing, Mr. Brown. Have you any children?"

PROSPECTIVE TENANT (at the end of his patience): "Yes, I have four or five; still, I could drown one or two if you object to children in the house."—*Judy* (London).

Wandering Thoughts.—SHE: "Do you notice the soft, warm scent of these flowers you brought me?"

HE: "No—er—I was thinking of the cold hard dollars they cost me."—*Chicago News.*

The Sin of It.—FOOZLE: "Do you think it wrong to play golf on Sunday?"

NIBLICK: "I think it wrong to play such a game as you do on any day of the week."—*Boston Transcript.*

A Harrowing Memory.—It was at a funeral, and a somewhat lachrymose old minister was officiating. Referring to his long acquaintance with the deceased, he said: "Ah, brothers and sisters, many a time have I dandled this corpse on my knee."—*Lippincott's Magazine.*

From the Diary of a Litterateur.—"It is three weeks since a work of mine made a hit. There is

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING TAUGHT BY MAIL.

Write for our Free Illustrated Book.
"CAN I BECOME AN ELECTRICAL ENGINEER!"
The electrical field offers the greatest opportunities for advancement. We teach **Electrical Engineering, Electric Lighting, Electric Railways, Mechanical Engineering, Steam Engineering, Mechanical Drawing,** at your home by mail. Institute endorsed by Thomas A. Edison and others.
Electrical Engineer Institute, Dept. 4, 242 West 23d St., N. Y.

Government Positions
14,983 Appointments were made to Civil Service places during the past year. This was 4,692 more than were appointed any previous year. Excellent opportunities for young people. Hundreds of those whom we prepare for the examinations are annually appointed. Full information about all government positions free. Write for our Civil Service Catalogue and dates of examinations.
Columbian Correspondence College, 223-25 Pa. Ave. S. E., WASHINGTON, D. C.

Do You Own These?

IRVING
21 Volumes, profusely Illustrated
"The delight of childhood, the chivalric companion of refined manhood, the solace of life at every period, his writings are an imperishable legacy of grace and beauty to his countrymen."

WASHINGTON IRVING

COOPER
16 Volumes Illustrated
"He wrote for mankind at large; hence it is that he has earned a name wider than that of any author of modern times. The creations of his fancy shall survive through centuries to come, and only perish with our language."
WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.

MACAULAY
10 Volumes Illustrated
"The most popular writer of the 19th century. In the United States no book except the Bible ever had such a sale as his History." **Encyclopedia Britannica.**

They are classics which should be in every home library

Now is the time to take advantage of the ***special inducements*** we are offering. Send us the inquiry slip below **at once.**

Sent on approval on receipt of small first payment
Balance in easy monthly instalments

G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS—Subscription Dept.
27 and 29 W. 23d St., New York City.
Please send me particulars of your sets of Irving, Macaulay, Cooper—advertisement in *Literary Digest.*
NAME_____
Mark which sets you wish to know about.
ADDRESS_____

REBECCA
Of Sunnybrook Farm
By KATE DOUGLAS WIGGIN
A unique story of child life in Mrs. Wiggin's inimitable vein and brimming with humor from cover to cover.

AT ALL BOOKSTORES
PUBLISHED BY
HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO., Boston
Price $1.25

DR. STALL

STALL'S BOOKS
THE SELF AND SEX SERIES
has the unqualified endorsement of
Dr. Joseph Cook
Rev. C. M. Sheldon
Rev. F. B. Meyer
Dr. Theo. L. Cuyler
Dr. Francis E. Clark
Bishop Vincent
Anthony Comstock
"Pansy"
Frances E. Willard
Lady H. Somerset
Eminent physicians, and hundreds of others

4 BOOKS TO MEN. By Sylvanus Stall, D.D.
WHAT A YOUNG BOY OUGHT TO KNOW.
WHAT A YOUNG MAN OUGHT TO KNOW.
WHAT A YOUNG HUSBAND OUGHT TO KNOW.
WHAT A MAN OF 45 OUGHT TO KNOW.

4 BOOKS TO WOMEN. By Mrs. Mary Wood-Allen, M.D., and Mrs. Emma F. A. Drake, M.D.
WHAT A YOUNG GIRL OUGHT TO KNOW.
WHAT A YOUNG WOMAN OUGHT TO KNOW.
WHAT A YOUNG WIFE OUGHT TO KNOW.
WHAT A WOMAN OF 45 OUGHT TO KNOW.

$1 per copy, post free. Send for table of contents.

Canvassers Wanted

4 NEW BOOKS.—"Faces Toward the Light," devotional (Stall). A splendid book for spiritual quickening, $1, net. "Manhood's Morning" (Conwell). A book of high ideals for young men. A golden gift book, $1, net. "Maternity" (Drake), 50c., net. "Pastor's Pocket Record" (Stall), 50c., net.

Vir Publishing Co. 1062 Real Estate Trust Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

JOIN THE THOUGHT WORKERS LEAGUE! Costs 10 cts.; revolutionizes business methods; brings wonderful success results; large instruction book free (worth 25 cts.); gives key to success, health, power, inspiration; money refunded if unsatisfactory. Send to-day to **Thought Workers League,** Inwood-on-Hudson, N.Y. City.

Readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST are asked to mention the publication when writing to advertisers.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

no rest for genius. To-morrow I shall take my stenographer into the garden and have him write down exactly what the trees say, and the sky and the green grass. Day after to-morrow I shall print a nature book and have the world at my feet again."—*Life.*

A Remarkable Disease.—Visitor at army stables in Arlington to old colored veterinarian: "Well, Pompey, what diseases are your horses troubled with most frequently?"

"Well, sah, dee mostly I hab ter tek ulsters out ob deh feet, sah."—*Lippincott's Magazine.*

Welcome News to Him.—MAMMA: "Just look at your clothes! Oh! you careless boy! There's no use talking to you."

TOMMY: "Now that's real sensible, ma. Why didn't you think o' that long ago?"—*Philadelphia Press.*

Coming Events.

October 16.—Convention of the American Asiatic Association, at New York.

October 19-25.—Polish National Convention, at Wilkesbarre, Pa.

October 20.—Convention of the United Textile Workers of America, at Philadelphia.

October 20-23.—National Spiritualists' Convention, at Washington.

Convention of the American Bankers' Association, at San Francisco.

October 21-23.—Convention of the Army and Navy Union, National Corps, at Pittsfield, Mass.

October 27.—Levee convention, at New Orleans.

Current Events.

Foreign.

THE BALKANS.

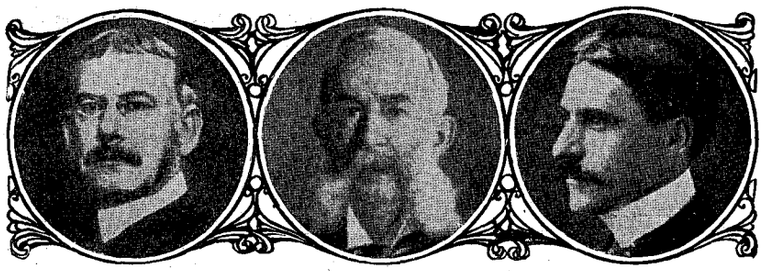
September 28.—The Porte's assurance meant that the thirty-two battalions recently ordered to succeed from Monastir to Adrianople will not be moved has lessened the apprehensions of the Bulgarian Government.

September 29.—It is reported that a general rising in Eastern Macedonia was proclaimed on the 27th, and severe fighting is reported at Razlog, Batchevo, and Perim. Turkish troops are withdrawn from three points on the Bulgarian frontier.

October 1.—Turks burn the towns of Batchevo and Belitintza.

October 2.—It is reported that the entire population of Mehomia, numbering 3,200, was massacred on September 28. The backbone of the Macedonian revolution is broken; the Turks are gaining the upper hand everywhere.

October 3.—Conferences between the ministers of the Czar and Francis Joseph result in an agreement to put in operation in Macedonia an amplified program of reforms. American missions in Macedonia issue an appeal for Red Cross help.



Harry Thurston Peck, Ph.D., L.H.D. Professor in Columbia University

Daniel Coit Gilman, LL.D. Pres't of Johns Hopkins University (1876-1902), Pres't of Carnegie Institution

Frank Moore Colby, M.A. Late Professor in New York University

THE EDITORS-IN-CHIEF (Assisted by over 300 Eminent Editors and Contributors) OF

17 Volumes **The New** 16,000 Pages

International Encyclopædia

Over five hundred public libraries in the East alone have *purchased* this incomparable work during the past year, thus taking advantage of the low introductory price.

Isn't that the best possible evidence that the New International is a necessity?

The foremost scholars of the world are its editors and contributors. No pains, no expense were spared in making it as nearly perfect as was humanly possible.

The money spent in its preparation amounts to a large fortune.

It was begun years later and brought out for use ten years newer, with ten years more of human knowledge upon its pages than any other encyclopædia in print to-day. Knowing this, is it any wonder that unsold editions of older encyclopædias are offered as great bargains.

The work, now practically complete, is still offered at a special introductory price, so low and on terms so easy that every book-loving family may possess it and not feel the outlay.

To those ordering now we will present a

Handsome Bookcase FREE

to hold the complete set.

At least let us send you Prospectus and Specimen Pages.

Dodd, Mead & Co.

372 Fifth Avenue

New York

SEND US THIS COUPON AT ONCE (OR A COPY OF IT)

DODD, MEAD & CO.

New York

Please send, without cost to me, the sample pages of the **New International Encyclopaedia** containing descriptions, sample pages, colored illustrations, maps, and information regarding discount and little payment plan for THE LITERARY DIGEST readers.

NAME.....

POST-OFFICE.....

STATE.....

5% Safe and Sure

5 per cent. is 1 or 1½ per cent. more than most small sums are earning. Let us inform you **how** we earn 5 per cent. for you, how you are **secured,** who our investors are; and learn what they think of the Company after 5 to 10 years' experience. The information may prove well worth writing for.

INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS & LOAN CO. 5% PER ANNUM

5 per cent. per annum—quarterly, by check. Withdrawal at your pleasure, and full earnings paid to then from the day your funds were received.

Surplus and Profits, . $175,000

Assets, . $1,600,000

Under New York Banking Dept. Supervision.

INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS & LOAN CO.,

1139 Broadway, New York.

FRENCH—GERMAN—SPANISH

SPOKEN, TAUGHT AND MASTERED THROUGH OUR

LANGUAGE-PHONE METHOD

COMBINED WITH THE

Rosenthal Common Sense Method of Practical Linguistry

The Latest and Best Work of Dr. Richard S. Rosenthal

No longer unnecessary memorizing of verbs, declensions, or rules. You hear the exact pronunciation of each word and phrase thousands of times if you like. It requires but a few minutes' practice several times a day at spare moments to acquire a thorough mastery of conversational French, German, or Spanish. College professors all over this and other countries, and the press generally, endorse this perfect and natural system of teaching languages.

Send for testimonials, booklet, and letter telling all about this 20th-century scientific marvel. A postal will do.

INTERNATIONAL COLLEGE OF LANGUAGES, 1103 Metropolis Bldg, New York City

Readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST are asked to mention the publication when writing to advertisers.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

A Brilliant New Novel by the author of "Golden Fleece"

The MASTER-ROGUE

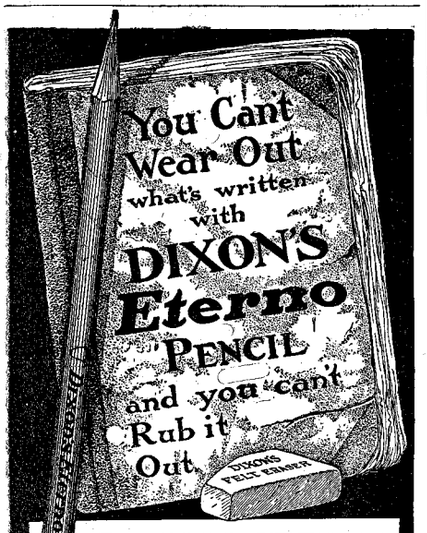
By

DAVID GRAHAM PHILLIPS

A vivid portrayal of the dramatic career of a commercial pirate, cleverly depicting the American multi-millionaire in the making.

Illustrated, $1.50

McCLURE, PHILLIPS & CO., NEW YORK



DIXON'S ETERNO

the Indelible Pencil, is the best, not only for copying, but for business or ordinary use. Sold by all stationers, with or without nickeled point protector. Folder U. tells all about it; free.

JOSEPH DIXON CRUCIBLE CO.
Jersey City, N. J.

LE PAGE'S PHOTO PASTE
IN JARS AND TUBES

Dries quickly—never discolors the print. Very strong—corners will not curl up. Invaluable for photo or general use. Largest bottle now on the market for 5 cents. In bulk for large users, carton work, etc.

Russia Cement Co. Gloucester, Mass. Mfrs. of **LE PAGE'S GLUE** STRONGEST IN THE WORLD

AUTHORS! The N. Y. Bureau of Revision, est'd. 1890. Unique in position and success. Revision and criticism of MSS. Circular D. DR. TITUS M. COAN, 70 5th Ave., N. Y. City

October 4.—Austria and Russia demand the introduction of a system of foreign control in Macedonia for the purpose of insuring the realization of the reform program. A fight is reported between Bulgarians and Turks at Demiro Kapia. The Bulgarian villages of Obiditt and Kremen are reported pillaged and burned.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

September 28.—Mr. Watson closes his presentation of the United States' side of the argument before the Alaskan Boundary Tribunal.

Discharged employees of the Consolidated Lake Superior Company attack the offices at the Canadian Soo and do considerable damage before they are driven off by the militia.

September 29.—Servian officers who conspired to punish the regicides are sentenced to terms of imprisonment.

A meeting in London urges the British Government to take action toward putting an end to Turkish rule in Macedonia.

Mr. Robinson closes Canada's argument before the Alaskan Boundary Tribunal and Hannis Taylor begins his speech for the United States.

September 30.—Sir Michael Herbert, the British Ambassador to the United States, dies at Davos-Platz, Switzerland.

The Czar arrives in Vienna, and is warmly welcomed by Emperor Francis Joseph.

Count Hedervary, Prime Minister of Hungary, resigns.

October 1.—Premier Balfour delivers an address at Sheffield on his fiscal policy, declaring that England must have a tariff to protect her against the competition of other nations as well as of her own colonies.

Eberlein's statue of Wagner is unveiled at Berlin.

English railroad builders sail for America to learn our methods in working coal and iron fields and in harnessing waterfalls.

It is said that China refuses to consent to any terms proposed by Russia that will postpone the evacuation of Manchuria.

Japan sends troops into Korea and may refuse to evacuate until Russia leaves Manchuria.

October 2.—Lord Milner declines the Colonial Secretaryship.

Japan declares that the movement of troops to Korea has no connection with any trouble with Russia.

October 3.—Wayne MacVeagh begins his argument for Venezuela before The Hague Tribunal.

Pius X. issues his first encyclical commemorating Leo XIII.

October 4.—A new cabinet with General Gruics at its head is formed in Servia.

Domestic.

THE POSTAL AND INDIAN LANDS SCANDALS.

September 28.—Delaware Indians file a claim against the United States, preferring charges of fraud against the Dawes Commission and Secretary Hitchcock and asking $1,000,000 damages on account of the expense to which they were put in defending the titles to their lands.

September 29.—Postmaster-General Payne informs the President that his report on the postal investigation would be submitted by October 20.

October 1.—The Federal Grand Jury in Washington returns three more indictments in the postal cases, one against George W. Beavers and State Senator George E. Green, of New York, and two against W. Scott Towers.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

September 28.—President Roosevelt and family return to Washington from Oyster Bay.

The number of immigrants in August were 64,977, as against 45,549 in August, 1902.

The trial of J. H. Tillman for the murder of

Air Space

There are two reasons why there should always be air between skin and clothing.

The first is that air is the best non-conductor of heat—so that underwear having ample air space will keep in the body heat and keep out the cold better than other underwear.

The second is that the pores need air to breathe the same as the lungs do, and when they do not have it the poisons of the system cannot be thrown off freely. In

WRIGHT'S Health Underwear

air space is always maintained between skin and garments by the Fleece of Comfort and Health—a fleece lining composed of many tiny loops of wool intertwining. The open meshes of this fleece insure absorption of perspiration and perfect ventilation, guarding against colds and promoting good general health. Yet it costs you no more to wear Wright's Health Underwear than ordinary kinds. Sold by dealers. Send for our free book, "Dressing for Health."

WRIGHT'S HEALTH UNDERWEAR CO.
75 Franklin St., New York.

The International Literary Bureau
"LET US HELP YOU THINK"

Have you been called upon to speak on short notice? Do you require help in the preparation of literary work? Do you seek facts or statistics which are difficult to obtain?

The Bureau is thoroughly equipped to supply

LETTERS OF CONDOLENCE AND CONGRATULATION
SPEECHES — SERMONS
TOASTS — LECTURES
ESSAYS — TREATISES
GENEALOGIES — BIOGRAPHIES
DESCRIPTIVE AND TECHNICAL ARTICLES
GENERAL RESEARCHES made on any subject
MSS. CRITICISED, revised and sold on commission

All work carefully prepared by special writers.

All Transactions Strictly Confidential

Write us fully regarding your needs.

The International Literary Bureau
Bible House - *Estbd. 1893* - New York City

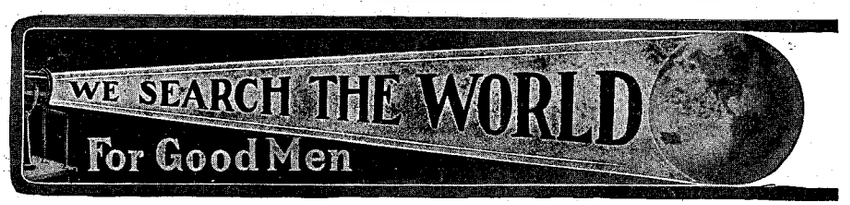
Hieroglyphics are ancient. The world moves.

Be up-to-date. For neat, clean, intelligible writing, the Lambert Typewriter is the best for office and home use.

Standard in everything. Price, $25.00.

LAMBERT TYPEWRITER CO.
1274 Broadway, New York

BUCKNAM'S DYSPEPSIA POWDER
cures all Stomach disorders. By mail, 50 cts. Large box. A. S. Bucknam, 187 Madison Street, Brooklyn, New York.



PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

N. G. Gonzales, editor of the Columbia *State*, begins at Lexington, S. C.

A receiver is appointed in Connecticut for the Consolidated Lake Superior Company, and an injunction is issued restraining a forced sale of the property.

September 29.—President Roosevelt confers with labor leaders on the Miller case and announces that his decision not to dismiss Miller because he was not a member of a union was final.

Ex-Senator Wolcott wins in the Republican fight in Colorado.

September 30.—The President disapproves the applications for increased rank for the civil engineers in the navy.

President Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, issues a circular letter giving a report of the conference with the President.

Rev. Dr. David H. Greer is elected Bishop Coadjutor of the diocese of New York.

October 1.—The Massachusetts Democratic state convention renominates W. A. Gaston for governor.

George B. McClellan is nominated for mayor by the New York Democrats.

October 2.—General Corbin is ordered to command the Department of the East, relieving General Chaffee, who is assigned to general staff duty in Washington.

The Massachusetts Republican state convention renominates the state officers and indorses President Roosevelt.

October 3.—President Buchanan overcomes the opposition of "Sam" Parks and is reelected by the convention of the American Bridge and Structural Iron Workers at Kansas City.

The Consolidated Lake Superior Company starts a legal fight to prevent the Canadian receiver taking possession of its Canadian property.

October 4.—Cardinal Gibbons addresses a vast throng in Baltimore on the new Pope and his election.

AMERICAN DEPENDENCIES.

September 28.—*Porto Rico:* Sixty thousand children begin school attendance.

September 29.—*Philippines:* Dominador Gomez is sentenced to prison in Manila for sedition.

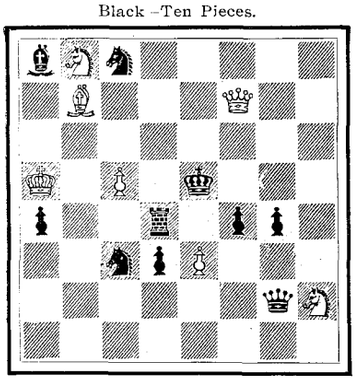
CHESS.

[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 869.

By E. ORSINI.

Black—Ten Pieces.



White—Seven Pieces.

b S s 5; 1 B 3 Q 2; 8; K 1 P 1 k 3; p 2 r 1 p p 1; 2 s p P 3; 6 q S; 8.

White mates in two moves.

Would You be Satisfied to Double Your Money Safely?

THEORIES ARE DEBATABLE FACTS ARE INDISPUTABLE

These two lots were purchased by MRS. A. J. MORGAN, Oct. 12, 1899, four years ago, for $400 each. They are worth to-day over $750 each

Here is an actual record of lots in Block 9, **Grantwood:**

In August,	1899, they sold for	$375
In Jan'ry,	1900, they sold for	425
In July,	1900, they sold for	450
In Jan'ry,	1901, they sold for	500
In July,	1901, they sold for	550
In Jan'ry,	1902, they sold for	600
In July,	1902, they sold for	625
In Jan'ry,	1903, they sold for	700
In July,	1903, they sold for	750

This represents a gain of $375 per lot—that is to say, what was bought for $375 in August, 1899, is now selling at twice that sum or **double the money.** Why? Because the property has been fully improved, and a demand created for it.

MORSEMERE,

already partially improved, presents a similar profit-making opportunity. Easy payments: $15 down, and $5 monthly.

These properties have already proven their profit possibilities; but to demonstrate our faith in their future increase, we will guarantee that if the actual increased value within two years from your purchase is not equal to 15 per cent. per annum on your cash investment (as determined by the price at which we are selling similar lots at that time), we will refund the entire cash paid us, with interest at six per cent.

Let us send you particulars of our free trip to New York.

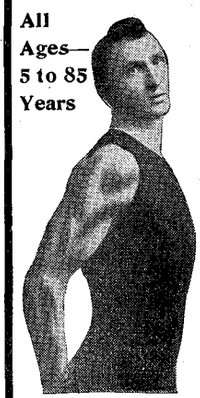
Prevailing prices will look ridiculously low a few years hence.

Recall the fortunes made by judicious real estate investments—many without the future possibilities of Morsemere—then write us.

Columbia Investment & Real Estate Co 1131 Broadway, New York City

Capital and Surplus, $335,137.69 **Assets, $976,012.33**

All Ages— 5 to 85 Years



The Stone Method

This picture illustrates the muscular and chest development of one of our pupils, Mr. George Bosworth, of Beatrice, Neb. Mr. Bosworth wrote us an interesting letter giving his opinion of **The Stone Method.** We will send you his letter if you desire it. **The Stone Method** is a system of exercise which requires no apparatus, and only 10 to 20 minutes' time each day in your own room just before retiring. ***Does not overtax the heart.*** Women receive as much benefit from **The Stone Method** as men. We are the only instructors of prominence who pay special attention to instruction of women and children. MRS. ELLEN WALKER, who has charge of this department, has had an extensive experience, and alone opens and answers letters of a private nature. Address confidential letters

WOMEN

"Mrs. Ellen Walker, care The Stone School"

25-Page Booklet with photos from life FREE

We have prepared one for men and one for women, which contain many photos from life, showing what others have accomplished by **The Stone Method,** and what you may accomplish if you will. We are glad to send them **FREE.**

The Stone School of Physical Culture, 1662 Masonic Temple, Chicago

GRECIAN BUST GIRDLE.

A natural, graceful, comfortable support. With or without corsets. Leaves waist and abdomen unrestrained. Supports skirt and hose. Ideal for Negligee, Athletics, Corpulency, Maternity, Evening Wear, etc. Sizes 30 to 50 in. White, Drab or Black, $1.50. Postpaid. In ordering, give bust measure. Booklet Free.

CLASSIC CO., 189 L 5th Av., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED

To take orders for Sahlin Perfect Form and Corset Combined and made-to-order corsets. Big profit. Exclusive territory. Samples prepaid. Write for Catalogue and terms to-day.

Woman's Apparel Supply Co.,
43-47 Fulton Street, Chicago.

We want high-grade men to fill Executive, Clerical and Technical openings paying from $1,000 to $10,000. If you are a capable man and want to improve your position, call, or write for plan and booklet.

HAPGOODS (INCORPORATED)

Suite 509, 309 Broadway, New York.
Chicago Office, Monadnock Building.
Philadelphia Office, Penn. Building.
Cleveland Office, Williamson Building.

IF YOU ARE A WRITER

We can aid you to find a market for anything you write.

MSS. SUCCESSFULLY PLACED,

Criticised, Revised, Typewritten.

References: Edwin Markham, Margaret E. Sangster, and others. Established 1890. Send for leaflet L.

UNITED LITERARY PRESS 127 5th Avenue, NEW YORK

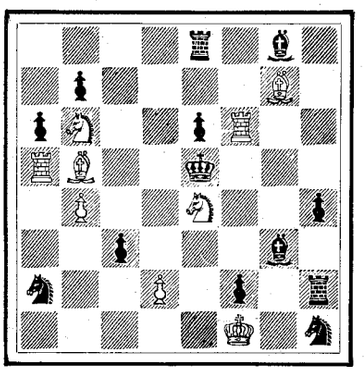
Readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST are asked to mention the publication when writing to advertisers.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Problem 870.

A Wonderful Composition.

Black—Thirteen Pieces.



White—Nine Pieces.

4 r 1 b 1 ; 1 p 4 B 1 ; p S 2 p r 2 ; R B 2 k 3 ; 1 P 2 S 2 p ; 2 p 3 b 1 ; s 2 P 1 p 1 r ; 5 K 1 s.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 863. Key-move : B—B 5.

No. 864.

1. Q—Kt 6 / B—Kt 5	2. Q—R 6 / P—B 4	3. Kt—Q 7, mate
	2. ..... / Other	3. Q—K 3, mate
1. ..... / P—B 4	2. Q—Kt sq, ch / B—Q 5 (must)	3. Q x B, mate

Solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia ; the Rev. I. W. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass. ; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans ; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala. ; H. W. Barry, Boston ; A. C. White, New York City ; the Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C. ; C. N. F., Rome, Ga. ; O. C. Pitkin, Syracuse, N. Y. ; E. N. K., Harrisburg, Pa. ; Dr. J. H. S., Geneva, N. Y. ; J. E. Wharton, Sherman, Tex. ; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Can. ; Dr. A. F. Fuchs, Loyal, Wis. ; the Rev. W. Rech, Freeport, Ill. ; R. H. Renshaw, University of Virginia ; H. A. Seller, Denver ; H. Anderson, Laurel, Miss.

863 : "Twenty-three," Philadelphia ; Dr. J. L. Cardoza, Brooklyn ; D. H. Wiltsie, Jamestown, N. Y. ; M. Almy, Chicago ; J. G. Overholser and C. Achamire, Anamoose, N. D. ; J. M. W., Blanchester, O. ; Z. G., Detroit ; C. H. S., St. Louis ; C. W. Showalter, Washington, D. C. ; C. Lusher, Brooklyn.

Comments (863): "Novel"—G. D. ; "Very good"—F. S. F. ; "Fine"—J. G. L. ; "Very good"—J. H. S. ; "A little beauty"—J. E. W.

864 : "Quite foxy"—G. D. ; "White's second move in main variation is very clever"—F. S. F. ; "Lacking in variety"—J. G. L. ; "A clever but easily discovered device"—J. H. S.

Problem 866 (Weinheimer) was taken from an authoritative publication, and the editor believed that he had found the solution. He is now of the opinion that the problem can not be solved.

In addition to those reported, Miss Agnes O'Brien, San Francisco, got 859 ; J. G. O. and C. A., 861 ; A. H., and "Veritas," Nelson's 2-er.

Goat Lymph Treatment

In this treatment — the most important advancement of the century in therapeutics — sufferers from neurasthenia (nervous prostration and exhaustion), locomotor ataxia, paralysis, epilepsy, articular rheumatism, and the troubles incident to premature old age, have the strongest possible encouragement for complete recovery. Our new magazine gives full information. It will be mailed to you on request.

Goat Lymph Sanitarium Association

GILBERT WHITE, M.D., Medical Director

27 Auditorium Bldg. CHICAGO — 601 Spitzer Bldg. TOLEDO, O. — 17 East 32d Street NEW YORK

LIVER AND KIDNEY COMPLAINTS

The prompt specific and extraordinary action of **WINCHESTER'S HYPOPHOSPHITES OF MANGANESE** in the above class of diseases indicates it as the most appropriate treatment. It is unequalled by any other remedy. **It is safe,** never constipates, and is superior to iron in any form. It reaches the root of the ailment. Especially recommended for **Diabetes, Albuminuria** (Bright's Disease), etc.

Dr. T. J. West says: Dear Sirs: I have used a bottle of your Hypophosphites of Manganese for liver and kidney complaints in my own person and received much benefit, so I will enclose five dollars and will ask you to send me as much as you can by express, prepaid, for that amount, until we can get it through the regular channels. I am confident it is just what I have been in search of for many years. I am prescribing your Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda, and am pleased with the preparation. Yours sincerely, Dr. T. J. WEST.

Price, $1.00 per bottle. Through your druggist or direct from

WINCHESTER & CO., Chemists, J-609, Beekman Building, NEW YORK.

Send for 32-page pamphlet, securely sealed. **Established 1858.**

FOR WEAK LUNGS USE WINCHESTER'S HYPOPHOSPHITES OF LIME AND SODA.

INVESTMENTS
Choice 5% Bonds

We make a special offering of first mortgage, gold bonds of various Gas, Water, Electric Light and Traction Companies. The properties are located in flourishing cities, and under capable and experienced management show a steady growth and large increase in earnings each year. These bonds draw five per cent, payable semi-annually ; are of $500 and $1,000 denomination ; sell at par, and are accompanied by a liberal bonus of stock. These are high grade securities, and we fully recommend them for investment purposes. Detailed information will be sent upon request.

EDWARD M. DEANE & COMPANY, BANKERS.
BANK FLOOR, MICHIGAN TRUST BUILDING
GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN

Lover's World.

By ALICE B. STOCKHAM, M.D.
Author of Tokology and Karezza.

REVEALS the Secret of Secrets!

Love, Marriage and the innermost experiences of men and women are handled in a delicate, but masterful manner. **Sex Life** is redeemed, and thro knowledge, passion and creative energy are conserved and transmuted into health and power.

What DR. STOCKHAM'S famous work TOKOLOGY has done for the body, the **Lover's World** does for the soul.

Rev. H. W. Thomas :—Civilization, humanity, the generations to come, owe a great debt to Doctor Alice B. Stockham for entering the delicate and difficult field of sex life with such wonderful skill. Good as were her other works, the Lover's World is the best.

Professor Oscar L. Triggs :—I have read the Lover's World with great interest. At length there is a chance that the world will take a right attitude toward sex now that so many voices, such as yours and Carpenter's, are raised in behalf of love and true interpretation of sex.

500 pages bound in silk cloth, maroon and gold, prepaid, **$2.25.** Full leather, prepaid, **$2.75.**

Order direct from publisher or thro an agent.

Send for **FREE SAMPLE PAGES**

Stockham Publishing Co., 68 Dearborn St., Chicago.

MAGIC LANTERNS

IN SCHOOL ROOMS

One of the greatest aids to modern instruction. Profitably employed in the study of Astronomy, Physical and Commercial Geography, History, Science, Art and other branches. Every school should have one. Illustrated catalogue *free.*

McALLISTER MFG. OPTICIAN, 49 Nassau St., N. Y.

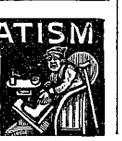
for GOUT & RHEUMATISM

Use the **Great English Remedy**

BLAIR'S PILLS

Safe, Sure, Effective. 50c. & $1.

DRUGGISTS, or 224 William St., N. Y.



ASTHMA

cured to stay cured. Cause removed. Health restored. Attacks never return. Eat heartily. Sleep soundly all night. No further need of medicines. Over 52,000 Asthma and Hay Fever sufferers treated. Write for BOOK 25A FREE. **P. HAROLD HAYES, BUFFALO, N. Y.**

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Mr. Pillsbury, on September 23, played fifteen games simultaneously in the Brooklyn Chess-club, winning ten and drawing two.

The Evans Gambit.

The "Evans" is not played often in these days by the Masters. Several experts think that, with an equal player, White can not afford to give the Pawn for the attack; while others decline the Gambit, fearful that White would get the better game. This Gambit was one of Morphy's favorites, and he played it with consummate skill. Here are two games showing the possibilities and beauties of the Gambit. The first game was played recently in Vienna.

KALDEGG. *White.*	ZEISSL. *Black.*	KALDEGG. *White.*	ZEISSL. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	8 P—K 5	Kt x P (b)
2 Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3	9 Kt x Kt	Q x Kt ch
3 B—B 4	B—B 4	10 K—Q sq	Q—R 4 ch
4 P—Q Kt 4	B x P	11 B—K 2	Q—Kt 3 (c)
5 P—B 3	B—R 4	12 R—K sq	K—Q sq (d)
6 P—Q 4	P x P	13 B—R 3	P—Q 3 (e)
7 Q—Kt 3 (a)	Q—B 3	14 Q—Kt 5	Q—B 4 (f)

And White mates in three moves.

Notes from Wiener Schachzeitung.

(a) This move used to be played by Morphy. Castles is usual.

(b) The natural move was 8.., Q—K Kt 3. As White had not Castled, Black thought that he had no reason to be afraid of the open King's file.

(c) Q—B 4 was worth examination.

(d) Forced. If 12.., Kt—K 2, then 13 B—R 3; and White speedily gains a winning advantage. Black can not play 13.., P—Q 3, because of 14 Q—R 4 ch.

(e) Evidently, 13.., Kt—B 3 would be bad because of 14 B—K 7 ch, K—K sq; 15 B—B 4. Also, 13.., Kt—R 3 would be ruinous, because of 14 B—K 7 ch, K—K sq; 15 Q—Kt 5, threatening Q x B and B—R 5. Hence, Black selected the plausible 13.., P—Q 3. Subsequent examination showed that 13.., B—Kt 3 was best.

(f) To Black's amazement White announced mate in three moves.

The second game was played at the odds of Qneen's Knight, Mr. G. Reichhelm, the well-known Philadelphia expert, handling the White pieces.

REICHHELM. *White.*	A— H—. *Black.*	REICHHELM. *White.*	A— H—. *Black.*
1 P-K 4 (a)	P—K 4	12 B—B 4 ch	K x P
2 K Kt—B 3	Q Kt-B 3	13 K R-K sq ch	K—Q 4
3 B—B 4	B—B 4	14 Q R-Q sq ch	K—B 4
4 P—Q Kt 4	B x Kt P	15 B—K 3 ch	K—Kt 4
5 P—B 3	B—B 4	16 Q—K 2 ch	K—R 4
6 Castles	P—Q 3	17 R x Q	Kt x R
7 P—Q 4	B—Kt 3 (b)	18 Q—B 4	Kt—B 3
8 P x P	P x P	19 Mate in four.	
9 B x P ch (c)	K x B		
10 Kt x P ch	K—K 3 (d)		
11 Q-Kt 4 ch	K x Kt		

(a) Remove White's Queen's Knight.

(b) A fault. P x P is best.

(c) This instructive sacrifice should be well noted.

(d) If Kt x Kt, than Q x Q. If King goes to Bishop's square, then B—R 3 ch.

A Flat Refusal.—WILLIE: "Let's play we are married."

LITTLE BESSIE: "Have you ever played it with any other girl?"

WILLIE: "No."

LITTLE BESSIE: "Then you can't practise on me."—*Smart Set.*

Health, Strength, Culture

A Clear Skin and a Good Figure are more to be desired than a Pretty Face

I wish I could put sufficient emphasis into these words to induce every woman who sees this advertisement to at least write to me.

I have spent 12 years in prescribing **reducing, developing**, and **curative** exercises for women in person, and my marvelous success in my work and my desire to reach and help more women induced me to take up the course of physical culture by mail. I can take only a limited number of pupils because I give each one my personal attention, and no two lessons are exactly alike; each woman receives just the work adapted to her individual needs—no more.

I know that I can give you Health, Strength, and a Good Figure; relieve you from **NERVOUSNESS, CONSTIPATION, HEADACHES, INDIGESTION, TORPID LIVER, OBESITY, LEANNESS,** and all so-called chronic ailments, and build up women who are run down.

I prefer to let my students speak for me, and the following extracts are from letters from my pupils:

"I am not nearly **so nervous.** My chest expansion is four inches, and the best of all I am gaining in weight."

"My **height** is **increased a good inch.** My hip measurement has **reduced** from 44 to 38 inches."

"It seems wonderful that the exercises could have helped me so much in a short time—the exercises for the **eyes** are so good, as are all your other exercises."

"My husband, who has been away for six weeks, was so surprised and delighted over my **reduction** and my **improved figure.**"

"**I never felt or looked as well as at the present time.** I have not had an attack of **indigestion** and but one **headache** in six weeks, and compared with the previous weeks it is a miracle."

"My **constipation is entirely relieved.** I only wish I had known of your physical culture years ago. I should have been saved 10 or 12 years of suffering. Your **breathing exercises** are helping me greatly."

"I feel better in every way—**lighter, brighter,** and a **desire to live.** My **nerves** are better and my general health improved. My **carriage** is very materially better."

"Since I began working with you I have **increased my chest expansion 3 inches,** my diaphragm expansion from 2 to 5 inches, my **bust measurement** from 32 to 36. I have lengthened my front waist line 3 inches."

"My **deep breathing** has given my **skin** a new **life** and **color.**"

"Never in my life have I been as well as I am now, and I am indeed grateful to you. My sister, who has not seen me for three months, was surprised at my changed appearance."

Hon. Wm. T. Harris, LL.D., U.S. Commissioner of Education, says: "It is the glory of the present revival of physical exercises that it is led by educated physicians. It is a new movement of the highest importance. It means the end of the era of quackery in hygiene."

Dr. Frank W. Gunsaulus, D.D., LL.D., writes me: "Your thorough preparation for your work and your high aim must surely give you a worthy success."

My exercises cultivate the distinguished carriage and bearing which at once bespeak culture and refinement. Men cannot do this work for women. They do not understand our conditions nor limitations.

Write to me. For 10 cents I will send you full information regarding my system, and testimonial letters from numbers of women who have worked with me, an instructive and interesting booklet, and a card for your dressing table, showing the correct lines of the woman's figure.

Yours for a body expressing perfect health, perfect grace, and perfect womanhood.

SUSANNA COCROFT,

Dept. 243, 57 Washington Street, Chicago.

NOTE—Miss Cocroft is President of the Extension Work in Physical Culture. This position has given her a wide experience in personal work.

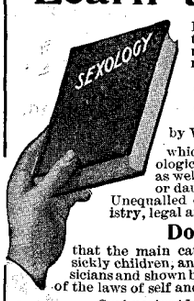
ANTI-BACCOLINE

Cures Tobacco Habit

We guarantee to cure any thing that walks the earth of this habit in any form. Any reference you want.

THE DR. J. S. HILL ANTI-BACCOLINE CO.
Greenville, Ills.

Learn the truth



Every man and woman, particularly those entered upon matrimony, should possess the new and valuable book

Sexology

by WILLIAM H. WALLING, A.M., M.D.

which sensibly treats of the sexological relations of both sexes, and, as well, how and when to advise son or daughter.

Unequalled endorsement of the press, ministry, legal and medical professions.

Do you know

that the main cause of unhappiness, ill-health, sickly children, and divorce is admitted by physicians and shown by court records to be ignorance of the laws of self and sex!

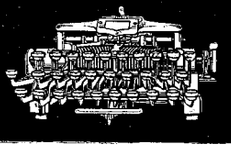
Sent postpaid on receipt of price

Fine Morocco binding, $1.50. *Cloth-bound*, $1.00

Write for "Other People's Opinions" and Table of Contents, also 100-page illustrated catalogue of books of merit—FREE

PURITAN PUB. CO., Dept. B, Philadelphia

CHOOSE ADVANTAGE



These Have It.

The letter written on a typewriter.
Anybody who can write on a typewriter,

The Postal Typewriter, $25.

with universal keyboard. Booklet tells more.

The Postal Typewriter Co,
45 Cliff St., N.Y. 115 Dearborn St., Chicago.

SELF

The Real Self—The Supposed Self—The Self I Know—The Self I think others see—The Self Seen by others

Do you know the difference between these? Read "The Springs of Character" for interesting, scientific explanations. By A. T. SCHOFIELD, M.D. $1.50.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Pubs., NEW YORK.

The Insane Root

A romance of a strange country. By MRS. CAMPBELL PRAED. 12mo, Cloth, 380 pp., $1.50.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Pubs., New York

Readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST are asked to mention the publication when writing to advertisers.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

MR. JOHN DUGAN
Rochester, N. Y.
Gained 41 pounds

GEORGE CUTHBERT
Philadelphia, Pa.
Gained 60 pounds

C. T. ARMSTRONG
Woodsfield, Ohio
Gained 60 pounds

JULIAN P. THOMAS, M.D.
172 West 72d St.
Gained 37 pounds

SAMUEL WATTS
Norwalk, Conn.
Gained 70 pounds

EDWARD MORGAN
Humberstone, Can.
Gained 48 pounds

C. W. CROSBY
Dubuque, Iowa
Gained 45 pounds

MRS. HOUGHTON
New York City
Gained 47 pounds

UNQUESTIONABLE EVIDENCE

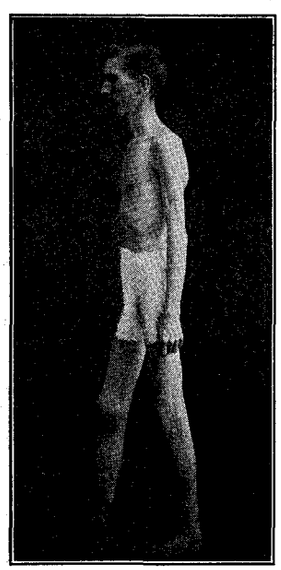
of the Marvelous Results Attained by My System of Body Building. Such Achievements Never Before Presented Regarding Any System of Healing

J. C. WATSON
New York City
Gained 65 pounds

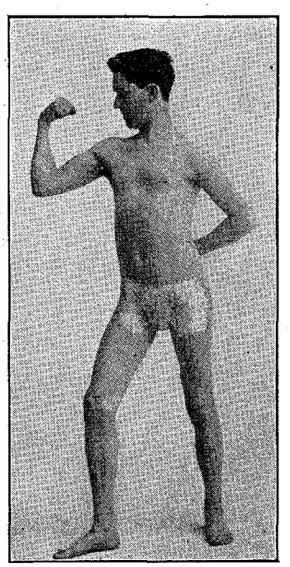
Evidence is here submitted from patients living in all parts of the country, representing all ages and both sexes. The individuals whose pictures are presented here were cured of disease, and more, they became a vital part of nature. They were not cured by medicine, but regenerated by my natural methods.

S. V. BURTOD
New York City
Gained 35 pounds

WILLIAM WEISHAUPT
Covington, Ky.
Gained 30 pounds


Mr. Ogletree
Atlanta, Ga.

COMPARE the two pictures of Mr. Ogletree, and form your own conclusions. The pictures speak plainly, wonderfully, almost miraculously.


Mr. Ogletree
Atlanta, Ga. Gained 35 pounds.

MR. LOUIS ALTVATE
Baltimore, Md.
Gained 35 pounds

GEO. C. COOK
New Haven, Conn.
Gained 40 pounds

WANTED! I wish agents in all parts of the country to handle my bread and secure patients for me.

Write for information. Agents must live according to my methods.

MRS CAROLINA HANNIBAL
Piedmont, Cal.
Gained 52 pounds

C. M. W. HARRISON
Plainfield, N. J.
Gained 50 pounds

If you are interested in this *vital* question, send for my literature, and I will send same to you. It will also contain a question blank. Fill it out and return it to me and I will diagnose your case **free of cost.** My diagnosis is of great value, as it is given only after very careful consideration.

MR. CHAS. PIERSON
New York City
Gained 70 pounds

T. E. FAY
Carlington, Mass.
Gained 30 pounds

SPECIAL OFFER! I have decided to offer a **prize** of $25.00 to each of ten of my patients, five men and five women, who improve the most under my treatment. This offer applies only to patients taking my correspondence course.

JULIAN P. THOMAS, M.D.

Dept. K **172 West 72d Street, NEW YORK**

MRS. G. F. GRAY
New York City
Gained 48 pounds

RUTH PRUDEN
Newark, N. J.
Gained 50 pounds

CHAS. WALLOWER
New York City
Gained 50 pounds

MRS. J. P. THOMAS
New York City
Gained 51 pounds

ROBERT G. BARTON
Humberstone, Can.
Gained 48 pounds

MISS MARY STERLING
Rochester, N. Y.
Gained 39 pounds

MASTER ODIN THOMAS
New York City
Weighs 40 pounds

Readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST are asked to mention the publication when writing to advertisers.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Another book of keen wit, satire and searching character delineation by the author of "Clerical Types" . . . .

TYPICAL ELDERS AND DEACONS

By Rev. James M. Campbell
("HAMISH MAN")

Character impressions of distinctive types of elders and deacons, written in the author's captivating style.

THESE ARE THE TYPES

An Ideal Deacon
A Deacon Not Ideal
A Loquacious Deacon
A Silent Deacon
A Jovial Elder
A Chronic Grumbler
A No-Talent Man
A Manly Elder
A Critical Elder
An Elder of Good Report
A Modern Diotrephes
A Watchman on Zion's Walls
A Minister's Standby
A Strict Deacon
A Hopeful Deacon
A Trouble in Israel
A Peacemaker
A Hobby-Rider
A Modern Apostle John, and
An Angel Behind the Mask

12mo, cloth, ornamental covers, 137 pp., $1 net. By mail, $1.07

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Pubs., NEW YORK

Ireland AND Her Story

SECOND EDITION

In his concise graceful style the gifted author tells the complete story of the Irish people from the earliest traditions of their origin to the present day. It is a story throbbing with human passions, narrating the hatreds, sufferings, oppressions and struggles of centuries, yet always preserving a fair, unprejudiced attitude toward the conflicting forces.

Mail and Express, New York:—"A model of lucid condensation. . . ."

New York Tribune:—"He is sympathetic and impartial."

The Commercial-Advertiser, New York: "There are few writers who could hope in a volume of such brevity to treat their subject other than badly, but this past-master in the art of condensation has contrived to present us with an excellent study of the nature and aspirations of the Irish, of the manner of land wherein they dwell, and of the struggle that has been waged so bitterly since first England attempted to hold Erin in thrall."

Brooklyn Daily Eagle:—"The calmness of the historian is everywhere apparent in the little volume."

Spokesman-Review, Spokane, Wash.:—"He has brushed aside dates, statistics and other dry matter, and has told the story concisely and lucidly."

New York Times Saturday Review:—"Clear in his literary style, and in the narration of historical events he is unswayed by race prejudice."

New York Press:—"Written in Mr. McCarthy's always charming style and with his equally inevitable good nature."

New York World:—"The book comes just in the nick of time, when all the world is discussing the sudden calming of passion between England and Ireland in the broaching of the new Land Bill."

16mo, Cloth. 190 pp. $1.00 postpaid. Thoroughly Indexed and with Map.

Funk & Wagnalls Company
PUBLISHERS
30 Lafayette Place, New York

By JUSTIN McCARTHY
Author of "*A History of Our Own Times*," etc.

THE GAY SWIRL OF THE "BAL BULLIER"

the quintessence of Parisian giddiness is thus vividly pictured for you by F. Berkeley Smith, in his fascinating book,

The Real Latin Quarter

". . . Below you is a veritable whirlpool of girls and students—a vast sea of heads, and a dazzling display of colors and lights and animation. Little shrieks and screams fill your ears, as the orchestra crashes into the last page of a galop, quickening the pace until Yvonne's little feet slip and her cheeks glow and her eyes grow bright, and half her pretty golden hair gets smashed over her impudent little nose. Then the galop is brought up with a quick finish. "Bis! Bis! Bis! Encore!" comes from every quarter of the big room, and the conductor, with his traditional good nature, begins again. He knows it is wiser to humor them, and off they go again, still faster, until all are out of breath and rush into the garden for a breath of cool air and a "citron glaçe."

Scores of other typical scenes and characters in the famous Bohemia, including grisettes, poets, artists, models, etc., are depicted in this fascinating book. 12mo, cloth, profusely illustrated. $1.20 postpaid. FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers, New York.

You Will If you will **Never Forget**

purchase and study our little book, entitled "ASSIMILATIVE MEMORY," embracing the entire world-famous *Loisette Memory System*, price only $2.50, you will quickly perfect your memory so as to avoid all the little slips and big lapses. FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Sole Publishers, 30 Lafayette Place, N. Y.

But Always Remember

A Direct Message to Men of All Creeds and Faiths

Protestant and Roman Catholic, Jew and non-Jew, are reading and praising this popular, wide-awake book, whose intense humanity and broad outlook are everywhere striking responsive chords.

JESUS THE JEW
And Other Addresses

By HARRIS WEINSTOCK

Introduction by President DAVID STARR JORDAN

THESE ten popular talks are addressed to fair-minded men of all faiths. In every thought they breathe forth the most liberal and tolerant spirit of the age. In ringing terms they condemn every form of religious bigotry and intolerance. They point out the practical and ethical qualities of the beliefs held by the Christian and the liberal Jew. They show how each faith is related to the other, how each has helped the other, how both may be made to hasten the era of mutual understanding, when all men shall be united under a world-wide belief in the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Man. *Fourth edition.* *Commended by eminent men of all faiths.*

12mo, Cloth, 229 pp. $1.00, postpaid. Send for Circular

Funk & Wagnalls Company, Publishers, New York

The Concise Standard Dictionary

Abridged from the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary. It contains the orthography, pronunciation, and meaning of about 28,000 words. 16mo, cloth, 60 cents.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Pubs., NEW YORK

Premium Paid for Literary Digests

For any numbers in Volume I, or for **"whole numbers"** 384, 385, 386 and 387, and for **Indexes** for Volumes One to 16, 18 and 20, returned to us at once in good order, we will pay 15 cents per copy. Amount may be credited on subscription, if preferred. FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 30 Lafayette Place, New York City.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

ORIGIN

Of a Famous Human Food

The story of great discoveries or inventions is always of interest.

An active brain-worker who found himself hampered by lack of bodily strength and vigor, and could not carry out the plans and enterprises he knew how to conduct, was led to study various foods and their effects upon the human system. In other words, before he could carry out his plans he had to find a food that would carry him along and renew his physical and mental strength.

He knew that a food that was a brain-and nerve-builder (rather than a mere fat-maker) was universally needed. He knew that meat with the average man does not accomplish the desired results. He knew that the soft gray substance in brain and nerve centres is made from Albumen and Phosphate of Potash obtained from food. Then he started to solve the problem.

Careful and extensive experiments evolved Grape-Nuts, the now famous food. Grape-Nuts contain the brain-and nerve-building food elements in condition for easy digestion. The result of eating Grape-Nuts daily is easily seen in a marked sturdiness and activity of the brain and nervous system, making it a pleasure for one to carry on the daily duties without fatigue or exhaustion. The food is in no sense a stimulant; but is simply food which renews and replaces the daily waste of brain and nerves.

Its flavor is charming, and being fully and thoroughly cooked at the factory it is served instantly with cream.

The signature of the brain-worker spoken of, C. W. Post, is to be seen on each genuine package of Grape-Nuts.

Look in each package for a copy of the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

Dr. Deimel (Linen-Mesh) Underwear

Those who wear woolen underwear are very apt to catch cold:—that is one of the peculiarities of wool.

Those who wear the Dr. Deimel Underclothing are free from colds:—that is one of the peculiarities of the Deimel.

Take your choice.

Booklet, telling all about it, with samples of linen-mesh, mailed free

The DEIMEL LINEN-MESH CO.
(Originators of Linen-Mesh)

Dept. P. 65—491 Broadway, New York

San Francisco, Cal. - - - 111 Montgomery Street
Washington, D. C. - - - - - - 1313 F Street
Brooklyn, N. Y. - - - - - - 510 Fulton Street
Montreal, Can. - - - 2202 St. Catherine Street
London, W. C., Eng. - - - 83 Strand (Cecil Hotel)

GERTRUDE ATHERTON SAYS:
"It is one of the big books of 1903. It is indeed a brilliant and interesting book. It is full of popularity."

The Socialist and the Prince

By Mrs. FREMONT OLDER

A novel of Californian life during the days of the anti-Chinese labor agitation.

A STORY OF GREAT POWER

Judge Wm. W. Morrow, Court of Appeals, San Francisco: "Mrs. Older displays unusual power in the portrayal of extraordinary characters."

Hon. George C. Perkins, U. S. Senator from California, former Governor of California: "The scenes have great dramatic force."

Hon. James D. Phelan, Ex-Mayor of San Francisco: "It is a very striking picture, most artistically wrought, of interesting, social and political conditions which existed in San Francisco at one of the most critical periods of its history."

Judge Ward McAllester, San Francisco: "The volume will be read with intense interest, not only by Californians, but by everyone everywhere who ever reads English."

Public Ledger, Philadelphia: "Brilliance, dramatic power and startling episode characterize this book."

Albany Press: "One of the strongest and most striking works of fiction presented to the public in a long time."

Frontispiece by Harrison Fisher
12mo, Cloth; Price, $1.50

FUNK & WAGNALLS CO., Pubs., New York

In a few minutes of pleasant diversion every day for a little while you can learn

FRENCH
GERMAN
OR
SPANISH

In your business, in your daily reading, in your conversation, or in your trip abroad, a speaking and writing familiarity with one or more of these languages is an invaluable accomplishment.

The Celebrated, Natural

Rosenthal Method

for Quick Language Study

Successful, because it is nature's own method

Almost unconsciously you glide into *thinking* in the new language, this being the natural, sure way of becoming familiar with the new tongue. You will speak, think, and write the new language in surprisingly short time.

30 minutes a day for ten weeks

During the vacation, on the cars coming and going to business, in odd moments, you can become familiar with French, German, or Spanish, by giving only thirty minutes a day for eight or ten weeks.

Direct lessons from great linguists

Every purchaser is entitled to membership in the celebrated Rosenthal correspondence school, in which his exercises are supervised by eminent linguists in the three languages. This affords the benefits of a private instructor.

THOUSANDS OF "DIGEST" READERS HAVE USED IT

Price for each language, $6

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY
NEW YORK

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED